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LONGFELLOW.

BY CHARLES TURNER DAZEY.

HE who would wield the glorious power of song,
Who in the immortal choir would take his stand,
Must win his birthright in that sacred band
By suffering and by strivings stern and long;
And at the best oft bear this cruel wrong, —
To feel the lyre torn from his stricken hand
Ere its sweet chords have waked the unheeding land
To fame's responsive anthem full and strong.
Not so with thee, great master whom we love,
Harsh Fate herself has helpless passed thee by,
No room was here for envy, malice, hate,
So laurels thicken still thy brows above,
And still the world beholds, with well-pleased eye,
Thy peace-crowned life whereon all blessings wait.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

BY WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, A. M., EDITOR OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE slender comment that accompanies this portrait of Mr. Longfellow cannot very well assume to be either biography or criticism. At best it can but very briefly remind the reader of facts in the life of a poet only less known than Shakespeare, and refrain from confusing the general perception that he is in many, if not in most regards, the first living poet in the English tongue.

The real events of such a career as his are his literary performances. These are the unforgetable things, while one may or may not remember that he was born at Portland, Maine, in 1807, that he was graduated at Bowdoin College, and that as a young man he travelled abroad, journeying and sojourning in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Scandinavia, and bringing back to be naturalized in his hospitable verse some subtile impression, some beautiful feeling, some fine and noble quality, from each. In this universality he is the most American of poets; he is at home with all the world, and all the world with him; in his wonderfully perfect and equal art, the generous instinct is constant. As I write, I have at my elbow his first book and his latest, — may it be far from the last! — and it is curious and interesting to note the presence of the same sympathies alike in "Voices of the Night," which John Owen published at Cambridge in 1839,

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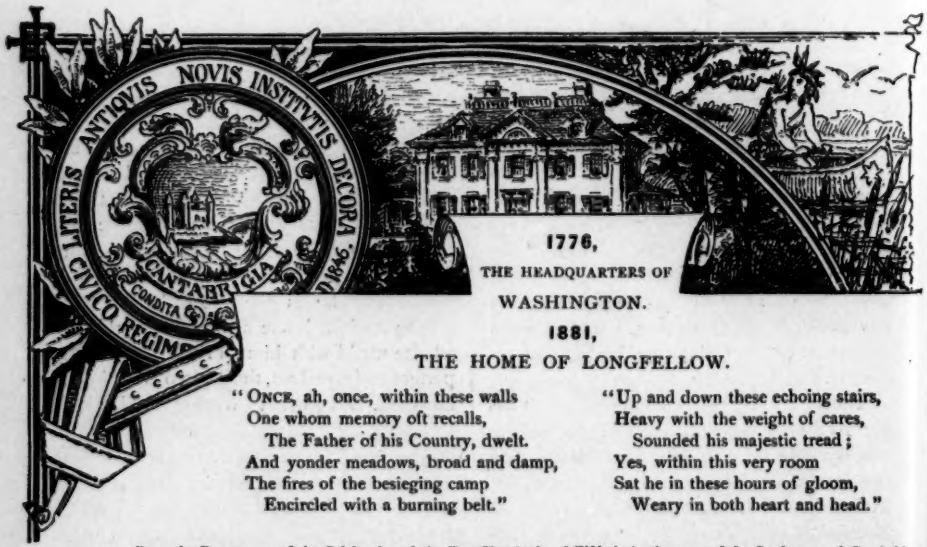
and in "Ultima Thule," which Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. published at Boston in 1880.

Of the work done between these dates there is no need to speak; every one thinks of "The Spanish Student," of "Evangeline," of "The Golden Legend," of "Hiawatha," of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," of the great version of Dante, of the successive books of minor poems. These are all the fruit of the poet's long residence in Cambridge, whither he came to live soon after his return from Europe, and where he still lives, in the beautiful old house doubly famous through its association with Washington and himself.

Mr. Longfellow's connection with Harvard is part of his fame and that of the College, which counts the United States Minister to Great Britain among its Faculty as his successor. He resigned his place, which Mr. Lowell assumed in 1855, and since that time, with the exception of two voyages to Europe, he has remained at Cambridge in uninterrupted devotion to literary work. Again I must resist the temptation to speak at large in praise of this work; but one has hardly the right to speak of it at all without recognizing its excellence, as one is not excusable for passing a fine painting or statue without some look or word of homage. I can never read a line of Longfellow's without a sense of his peculiar charm, and I do not find this charm less in "The Chamber over the Gate," or "Helen of Tyre," or "The Poet and his Songs," than in the "Hymn to the Night," or "The Fire of Driftwood," or "The Two Angels"; while the art, calm, secure, and gracious, is now at its mellowest and best, with no touch of decay in it. Never marred by eccentricity or extravagance, by faltering good feeling or faltering good taste, it is still what it has always been, a humane and beneficent influence, as well as an exquisite science.

Those familiar with the face which the artist has studied to reproduce do not find it possible to dissociate the traits of the poet's genius from the impression of his presence. He looks like his work, as one may say; and this is unmistakably the head of a great poet. Such Homeric heads as that of Bryant, and such rare faces as this, and those of Emerson and Lowell, surviving in art, would attest distinction in literature for us, if all our literature had perished.


LITERIS ANTIQVIS NOVIS INSTITVTIS DECORA
CANTABRIGIA
CONDITA
CIVICO REGIM
1776,
THE HEADQUARTERS OF
WASHINGTON.
1881,
THE HOME OF LONGFELLOW.
"Once, ah, once, within these walls
One whom memory oft recalls,
The Father of his Country, dwelt.
And yonder meadows, broad and damp,
The fires of the besieging camp
Encircled with a burning belt."
"Up and down these echoing stairs,
Heavy with the weight of cares,
Sounded his majestic tread;
Yes, within this very room
Sat he in these hours of gloom,
Weary in both heart and head."

From the Programme of the Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Cambridge.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL.

BY REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., PASTOR OF ALL SOULS' CHURCH, NEW YORK.

THE HARVARD REGISTER contains few things more interesting than the accounts it gives of the schools that chiefly supply the College with its annual classes. I propose to add to the far more important recollections of the permanent schools, like Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover Academies, and the Latin School in Boston, a few reminiscences of a very famous but short-lived school, — the Round Hill School at Northampton, which for about ten years only, 1823–33, sent a good many boys to Cambridge, and drew some of the best men from Harvard for its teachers, and then sent them back to be professors there. I was in the school from 1824 to 1828, when both the founders and principals, Joseph Cogswell and George Bancroft, were still connected with it. Mr. Cogswell conducted it alone for the last half of its brilliant but brief existence. Among my own masters at Round Hill and afterwards at Cambridge were Dr. Beck, Pres. Felton, Prof. Peirce, Dr. Follen, George S. Hillard, and some others, so that the Round Hill School made a mark upon Harvard, if not by its pupils, by its teachers, and is remembered in spite of its early death. Seldom have two men, so dissimilar but both so gifted, and, if unequally distinguished later, not unequal in the respect their lives have inspired, and hardly in their devotion to literature, one collecting and hoarding it as a librarian, while the other added largely to its original store, — seldom have two men of such power and intelligence united in establishing and carrying on together a school for boys. They aimed to found a private school with the character of a great public school, without any public foundation, and to supply its wants from its annual receipts. It was a romantic enterprise, and carried on in a quixotic or poetical spirit, and it is even remarkable that the school survived its first lustre.

There never was before, and probably never will be again, such a school in America, or perhaps in the world. It was composed as to pupils almost exclusively of the sons of rich men, and they came from the cities of the North and the South, many being children of men well known in public life, or of historical families. There were as many Southern boys as Northern ones, and the mixture gave a special flavor to the social and school atmosphere. Being before the time of high antislavery agitation, I do not recall any acerbity in the intercourse of Northern and Southern boys, but there were strong feelings aroused by the Presidential canvass, when Adams and Jackson were pitted against each other. I remember well that the Northern boys regarded Jackson with an ignorant contempt, which they shared with their parents. His supposed ignorance of grammar, his violence of temper, his utter unfitness for the office of President, made his candidacy in their eyes hardly less absurd than the nomination of the Roman emperor's horse to a consulate. His wife was not spared in the amenities of party hatreds. Her vulgarity and idiomatic Southern Americanisms were staples in the mud-flinging campaign, and were assumed to have killed her. But this is hardly worthy of note, seeing that the practice of ribald slander continues in full force to this hour with men and boys in our party strifes. For the education of these scions of "the first families," North and South, a plan broader, if not deeper, than any since tried, was devised. The school may be described as aiming, above all, to make *gentlemen*, — gentlemen rather than scholars or citizens. To ride on horseback, to dance gracefully, to speak the truth, to be chivalric in manners and temper, to observe the best table manners, — these things had a first attention. Carefulness

and comeliness in costume were required, and on Sundays the regulation blue-silk jackets, with gilt buttons, and the white vests and trousers of the boys, as they formed in line and were separated into several detachments to go under several teachers to the different churches selected by their parents, in the village of Northampton, made as pretty a spectacle of handsome, daintily-dressed youth in uniform, as is anywhere seen. There was great attention paid to modern languages in the school, and of course, under Beck and Bode (imported, we were told, from Germany, to teach Latin and Greek), there was no neglect of the classics. Indeed, there was nothing connected with the culture of the mind, or the care and development of the body, or the elevation of the character, that was not contemplated by the founders of the Round Hill School. It succeeded in imparting a breadth of culture and a sort of extra finish, not so characteristic of other schools. But I have always fancied that the school suffered from the exclusiveness which its costliness, as well as its aristocratic design, gave to its pupilage. It is still hard to make much, at school or college, out of the sons of rich men. But it was much harder when wealth was rare, and the use of riches much less understood, and the dangers of parental indulgence and premature independence less considered. The great English schools, composed, perhaps, of the sons of rich men to as great a degree as Round Hill, have been far more democratic, and far less favorable to self-indulgence. Special traditional influences for the suppression of the self-importance of those destined to future fortune, and for diminishing the influence of rank, have, as is well known, long existed in the English Etons and Harrows. The youth of English boys of high prospects is not overshadowed by, or mortgaged to, their future. The sons of dukes and earls are not different from the sons of merchants, while at school, and their thoughts are not preoccupied and their energies sapped by their *expectations*. Certainly, fifty years ago, it was almost a misfortune to be the son of a rich man in America. The rich men as a rule were uneducated. The education they sought to give their children they knew nothing of themselves. They were comparatively simple in their own tastes and confined in the range of their thoughts. Their sons and daughters were actually separated from them mentally and morally by the culture they acquired. A great and perilous gulf of misapprehension opened between them, from divided tastes and manners. The number of rich men's sons who quarrelled with their parents, acquired dissipated habits and made ruinous debts, and then went wholly to wreck, — the smallness of the number of those that came to anything better, — is a sad testimony to the effect of new wealth upon the children of virtuous, industrious, and saving parents, who were themselves at school only to penury and labor, and fancied their own virtues could be reared upon the sunny soil to which they transplanted their offspring. Wealth must pass through many generations to understand its own dangers, and provide against its tendencies to ruin its heirs. It understands them far better to-day, even in America, than it did a half-century ago, but none too well yet.

Still, there must have been other obstacles to the success of the Round Hill School, in the line in which it desired success, to account for the fact, that its ten years of life and its pupilage of three or four hundred boys did not contribute to the country a larger number of scholars, thinkers, statesmen, and citizens of mark. Probably no American college had at the time so large, varied, well-paid, and gifted a faculty as the Round Hill School. It outnumbered Harvard and Yale in the corps of its teachers, and put a complete circle about them in the comprehensiveness of its scheme of education. The first gymnasium in the country was set up in its play-ground, under Dr. Follen, who afterwards planted a similar one in the Delta at Cambridge. The school had a regular Professor of Manners, a *Custos Morum*, who spent his time with the boys in their play hours, with special purpose to

correct ill-speech, or violence, or ungentlemanliness. The school was divided into riding-classes, who twice a week rode into the country on the stud of horses kept for the purpose. We travelled every summer, in carriages holding from twenty to forty boys each, drawn by great Pennsylvania horses, up and down the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. We were fed in ranks, sitting on the ground, from the ever-generous commissariat of Dr. Cogswell, who had not a selfish or mean fibre in his nature. It is instructive to remember that, though a Boston boy, I had never seen a steamboat, until on one of these journeys, perhaps in 1825, I saw and went aboard the "Commodore Macdonough," lying at the wharf in Middletown, Conn. It was a curiosity of the first rarity to all the boys who lived east of the Hudson.

The dining hall at Round Hill has always come back to me as one of the best appointed and most civilized in all my experience. The professors (we never called them by that name then) dined with us. But the boys were divided into messes of five, each mess having its joint and special side-dishes, and, if I recollect rightly, we took turns in carving. Of one thing I am sure, the abundance, variety, and excellence of the food, and the daintiness of the table service, were matched by the courteous manners and general good-breeding of those who occupied these long tables. It is doubtful whether the noble Commons Hall in the Memorial building has more high-bred order and better table manners within it than prevailed at Round Hill more than fifty years ago.

The scheme of the school was too comprehensive to be thorough in the elementary training. The teachers were too good, in one sense, for pupils so young. I can recall little careful drill, and no attention to individual difficulties. Indeed, the art of teaching did not exist in America fifty years ago. The Latin School, Phillips Exeter, and Phillips Andover had even then some excellent schoolmasters for boys apt to learn; but none for dull boys, who do not perforce become always dull men, or need not. Some who are very slowly started acquire momentum and outstrip the more easy to move. *Crescit eundo.* But there was little regard paid to dulness in the schools of those days. Boys were whipped for not knowing their lessons, when it was often the masters that should have been whipped for not knowing how to teach the lessons the boy could not learn of himself. The pedagogic art, now so far advanced, had little to do with the scholarship of fifty years ago. If it existed, it was in spite of the poorness of the teaching. And we had as a rule excellent and accomplished men as masters, but no pedagogues, at Round Hill. The art of teaching was, I must think, very little considered; and I attribute the smaller ratio of good scholars turned out at Round Hill, when compared with Exeter, Andover, and the Latin School, (and allowing for the difference in the ages of the schools,) to the inferior grade of the pedagogy of the school, in spite of its high aims and its excellent corps of teachers, who knew everything except how to teach.

Nevertheless, the Round-Hillers, grown few, cling together still, and are fond of boasting of some special advantages in their schooling. The breed is scarce, and will soon disappear. In Charleston, S. C., which sent a dozen boys at least, I met one of my old playfellows at marbles, six years ago, whom I had not seen for nearly fifty years; and another I met quite recently on a door-step in New York, he and I both waiting as strangers to each other for an answer to the bell, and each, on hearing the other's name, at once recalling his old schoolfellow of a half-century ago, never before met though living in the same city. With one of the boys, well known as a special favorite of Mr. Cogswell, I still hold long talks about the old times; — the apple scramblings, — the snow-fights, — the squirrel hunts, — the wondrous village of huts, half caves in the earth, half houses above the surface, where we had our teakettles and stewpans, our fireplaces and ovens, and our crockery-ware, and made our feasts of frog's legs and our own biscuits,

— terrible messes, no doubt, but relished with the sauce of youthful appetite and pride in our troglodyte housekeeping. This village must have reckoned some fifty huts, on the hillside of the ground where our gymnasium was. Who can have forgotten the little attenuated lady, so gliding and prim, always in black, who presided in the establishment, — Miss Cogswell; or Mrs. Ryder the housekeeper, and her pretty daughter Mary, and the basement room in the old brick house where we went so gladly to be sick, and where the boys were so much attracted in the evening? And the prospect from the hill of the Connecticut meadows and Mount Holyoke and Mount Tom, and Amherst eight miles in the distance; it is beautiful even now, but then it was a panorama of unparalleled extent and of unsurpassed grandeur! We had then seen no other mountains and looked from no higher hills. On visiting it for the first time, thirty years after I left, the hill seemed hardly worthy of the name, and the grounds and houses, which mostly remained, had wholly lost the ampleness and attraction which they held in my memory. I went into the chestnut wood back of the line of houses, and it was hardly more than a clump of trees, and I recalled it as a forest; down to the stables, — so far off we thought them! — they were only a few rods away; to the Licking River (through the old tan-yard) where we bathed in summer, and it was a brook only! We change our skies, — yes, and we change our minds, too! The same places are not the same; the same person is not the same. I recall one Round Hill boy, so beautiful then in my eyes, that, at twelve, I had a passion for him which made my separations in our annual vacations quite terrible. I suffered over that boy, who did not return my affection, though friendly enough, and perhaps did not know the jealousy and "pangs of despised love" he was exciting, more than it is pleasant to remember at this remote day. After we separated, I did not see him for five and twenty years, and he was a fat, homely fellow, whom it almost surprised one to find well married and with buxom boys and girls around him, — in one of whom I caught glimpses of the boy that had won my heart.

Our pocket-money was always taken from us on our arrival, and refunded on going home. The Boston boys, who had a two-days stage-ride to get home, after arriving (sixty miles) at Worcester, Mass., by five o'clock of the summer afternoon, treated themselves usually to drives in hired chaises, and thus made way with some of the money that burned in their pockets. How inconceivable now is the passion for motion, that put the voluntary drive on to the long, dusty drag for ten hours previous in the stage-coach!

But these are doubtless incidents and experiences common to all considerable public schools, and all boys. But what was not common was a certain generosity and beauty and elegance in all the equipments of Round Hill; a grand superfluity in the number of the teachers, a prodigal ministry to the utmost wants of the pupils. There was no economy, less scrimping, little prudence. The idea of its being kept for money, or that money could be made by the school, never occurred to any one. Mr. Cogswell seemed an amateur of unlimited resources, who gratified himself by keeping school on an unprecedented scale of splendor! We all loved him and trusted him, — he was so magnanimous, so manly, and so much the best teacher, when he chose to teach at all. Now and then he made a serious example of some delinquent or offender; but the discipline was very light in general. We had a dungeon, in which now and then some refractory boy was incarcerated for a few hours. I do not recall any ferule. But "keeping in" after regular school hours was the chief punishment, and it was in steady use. I liked it, and used to stay in for a twin-brother who did not, — to my shame since, as it involved the deceit of answering when his name was called. The innocent teachers of modern languages — San Martin, Gherardi, or Hentz and his successor — had this duty to perform of keeping guard over the boys kept in. It

was a poor form of reproof, and unfavorable to health, without conducing to study.

I sometimes think the Round-Hillers got the best of their education from the personal character and traits of Mr. Cogswell. Unselfishness, breadth, unaffected piety, and great knowledge of character distinguished him, and his memory is sacred with his old pupils. But, on the whole, the experiment would be not worth repeating. The school did not insure scholarship, or give the impulse that makes boys vigorous and commanding characters in after life. Perhaps no school, with such a selected and one-class pupilage, and that from the wealthy order, could have been a pedagogic success at that date of American life.

THE STUDY OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

BY A. P. PEABODY, D. D., LL. D., PLUMMER PROFESSOR OF CHRISTIAN MORALS.

IN commending the study of the ancient languages I would meet the most obvious objection by freely admitting it. There can be no doubt that the best translations give us a fuller knowledge of the contents of any Greek or Latin book than we are likely to get by studying it. This is simply saying that there are better classical scholars than we are, or, at least, that a man who devotes himself continuously to the interpretation of a single author or book can draw thence more and richer meaning than an equally good scholar, whose reading is more superficial because it extends over a larger surface.

But a knowledge of the contents of their literature is but a small part of the benefit to be derived from the classic languages. They are of the highest interest as languages. The Greek is the most flexible of all tongues, but flexible only in lines of beauty, — its very irregularities harmonized under its supreme law of euphony, its elements responding like the chords of an Æolian harp to every breath of sentiment. The Latin is no less marvellous for its rigid inflexibility, — in skilled hands moulded into forms at once forceful and graceful, terse to the last degree of condensation, precise as the thought which it embodies, and inadequate only to what lacks clearness and definiteness in the writer's mind. Familiarity with such languages affects insensibly one's use of his own tongue. It is easy to determine from a man's style whether he has had a classical training. There is in the diction of even good writers who know no language but their own a strange blending of stiffness and looseness, — a painful constraint which, when it can no longer sustain itself, lapses into inaccuracy and inelegance. Indeed, as there is no adequate knowledge of human anatomy without comparative anatomy, so is there no actual conversance with the grammar of one's own tongue, unless there be also some sense of the fundamental rules and principles of grammar, which can be acquired only by comparative philology. Moreover, the fluctuating and mixed character of our modern languages — to say nothing of the disjointed condition of some of them — renders them far less instructive in philology than the languages whose forms, originally shaped by rule and measure, are fixed beyond possibility of change, and, if not yet thoroughly understood, have been progressively illustrated by the ripest scholarship of many centuries.

Let it not be objected that these languages are dead. They cannot die, while their poets and orators are the unequalled models of our own generation, and give no uncertain presage of like office for all coming time. What seems their death is rather a passage into undying life; while languages still in use are dying daily, and grow obsolete from century to century.

We need, also, conversance with the an-

cient languages, in order to understand our own. It is impossible to limit the degree to which the Latin has shaped the English. When we have marked the words which we have directly borrowed from it, we have not taken note of half our indebtedness to it. Not only have many words come to us from it through the Norman-French, with their birth-marks disguised, yet not effaced; but a sameness of radical letters in many of our Teutonic words designates, if not derivation from the Latin, which is perhaps the more probable hypothesis, at least a community of origin. Nor are there any of these words, whose import in metaphor or poetry, whose signification in our earlier literature, or whose breadth of capacity for our own use, we cannot understand the better for such knowledge of the Latin as we may easily acquire. As for the Greek, it so enters into the composition of technical and scientific terms, and of names of objects, professions, conditions in life, and classes of people, as to make a world-wide difference in point of intelligence between him who can analyze them, and thus knows their full possibility of meaning, and him who is acquainted only with their conventional use, which is often indirectly derived, accidental, and far from uniform in time and place.

Still farther, we read, not only to learn, but to gratify our æsthetic instincts. Now profound scholarship is not needed to enable us to apprehend and enjoy the beauty of the classic writers as it cannot be enjoyed through the best versions. There are in the Greek poets many passages, phrases, compound words, which are absolutely untranslatable, yet are gems of transcendent lustre, and at the same time fully appreciable by the diligent student, though he lay no claim to proficiency. In the Latin, too, there are many turns of thought, comparisons, antitheses, which depend so entirely on the structure of the words employed, that the most careful rendering can present only the substance without the more precious aroma that is exhaled from its native form. Cicero can be well understood in English; but to enjoy him in full, one must read his own words, chosen and arranged, in his most finished writings, with a delicacy of tact and of artistical sense, which can be compared only to that shown in the choicest mosaics of the modern Romans, in which no stone could change its tint or its place without marring the exquisite beauty of the entire work.

The labor of acquiring an availing familiarity with these languages is greatly overrated in the general mind. One who persists in the schoolboy notion that every word is a distinct entity is, indeed, obliged to toil on for years with hardly diminishing need of grammar and lexicon. But he who will determine to make as little use of them as possible will soon be amazed to find how little he needs them. The Greek vocabulary, which seems so copious, is in reality meagre. Its vast wealth is created, in great measure, by the freedom, versatility, and wide range of its compounds, often triple, sometimes even quadruple. The reader who decomposes words instead of looking them up in his lexicon will easily acquire a clear knowledge of the power of each prefix, suffix, or particle that enters into the composition of a word, will detect compounds in very many words that seem to be simple, and, where his insight fails him as to a word taken by itself, it will seldom chance that its context will not throw more light upon it than he could get by taking his choice among the meanings given in the dictionary. In the Latin, too, the same principle prevails, though in a less degree. But the Latin vocabulary, except in the case of unusual words, grows familiar to the careful student with his earliest text-books; and the connection in which a word stands enables one who will use his own mind in reading to divine its signification far more accurately than, in the passive condition of mind in which Latin is often studied, he could ascertain it by the more usual method.

In fine, classical study is easy and delightful to one who will put mind, heart, and soul into it; and my aim in this paper has been to show that the classical languages and literature are well worthy to be thus studied.

UNIVERSITIES AND THEOLOGY.

BY THOMAS CHASE, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

SOPHISTRY never lent its aid more willingly to superstition on the one hand and infidelity on the other — two of its favorite masters — than when it asserted the incompatibility of theological studies with the pursuits of a liberal university. But what is illiberality in a university? Or what is sectarianism, in the only sense in which sectarianism is objectionable? It is not illiberal, certainly, to offer instruction on the highest of all subjects; it is not objectionable sectarianism to teach clear and definite views of these subjects; but that teaching only is illiberal which withholds respect from contrary opinions, represses the freest inquiry, and insists that the dogmas it proclaims should be accepted without question, — setting itself up as a Pythian oracle, *certa ut sint et fixa quæ dixerit.*

A university is liberal that teaches theology and all other sciences in the spirit of Harvard's earliest motto, as an institution dedicated to the honest, earnest pursuit of Truth in every field; nay, more, it does not cease to be both liberal and free from any narrow bigotry if it teach theology as an institution dedicated and loyal to Christ and his Church. Of all places in the world, a university is not required to abdicate the noblest gains of the last two thousand or of the last three hundred years, gains won for the intellect no less than for the soul. Whatever truths our fathers brought to these shores, whatever truths have given us our prominence among the nations, our universities should be the last to abandon or betray. True liberality does not demand that one should forego the courage of his opinions; for liberality is neither nescience nor cowardice.

In theology, as in everything else, we expect the teachers of a university worthy of its name to give us the truth as it is perceived and held by the best thinkers and wisest men of the age, who are really masters in that department. And how shall it recognize these masters? Just as it recognizes the masters in any other science, by using the best light it has. No one can blame it for feeling the modifying influences of the community in which it is placed, and the traditions it inherits, so far as they involve no slavish and blind compliance. There will be and there ought to be a different local tone and color in the teachings of universities situated at Göttingen or Leipzig, Oxford, and Cambridge on the Charles; but it is perfectly possible that theology should be studied in a liberal and scientific spirit at them all, with a very large degree of agreement in the results obtained. Furthermore, a university does not cease to be liberal even if it allows dogmatic theology to be taught to classes of voluntary students. If "liberality" means looseness, indifference, and the absence of all fixed and clear opinions, it is the duty of all good and true men, and all great institutions of learning, to be *il*-liberal. But it has no such meaning. Let us withhold no truths which are the proper aliment of generous souls, and which are destined to prevail, because the purblind raise the cry of illiberality and sectarianism.

The multitude of sects itself is not an unmitigated evil. In some respects it is a source of strength, not weakness. Narrow *sectarianism* is abominable; but from *sects*, go where you may, you can hardly escape. There are at least three, very distinctly marked (even if they do not acknowledge this particular name), in the Church of England; and perhaps those dignitaries of that church were not at fault who at a recent congress declared that no religious body could be healthy and vigorous without such parties. You cannot escape sects even in philosophy and science. Naturalists and metaphysicians are divided into different schools, whose conflicts are sometimes no less bitter than any in the

most shameful pages of theological controversy. But a man may belong to a school or party without being its slave, and without ceasing to be broad and wise. And so of a university: no one is to demand that it should abandon the field of highest truth altogether, even if the necessities of its position compel it to bear a denominational character.

But, as was so happily pointed out by President Eliot nearly two years ago, there is a broad field of unsectarian theology which a university should cover, even though it relegate all the more special denominational teaching to other schools. Why should not such an institution call the best Hebraist of the time to one of its chairs, the best master of New Testament Greek, the best critical scholar, the best interpreter, grammarian, church historian, or antiquarian? If it should install a Meyer as professor, would not the most earnest and intelligent students of theology in the country, of every denomination, feel that they could not afford to go without his instruction?

The harmony in which men of differing schools of religious opinion might pursue their studies in the same university may be illustrated from the variety of books in any well-furnished library of a ripe theological scholar. Go into such a library, and ask its occupant who are his masters in this, the university of his manhood. He will take down lovingly volume after volume from his book-shelves, acknowledging one as his guide and teacher in one field, another in another. "I differ as widely as possible from this man in many points of doctrine," he will say, "but he is the best of all authorities in textual criticism; this author I prize for his keen sense of the nicest distinctions in the meaning of words; that one, for his mastery of grammar; this, for the profundity of his learning; that, for the soundness of his judgment." And so in ethics, history, antiquities, homiletics, — in every field he has his favorite teachers, living a life beyond life in their books; and where he deems them authoritative he follows them, and there only. When you come down to the narrow points of sectarian controversy, you may find him parting company from yourself, though in a more kindly spirit, and with vastly less inclination for extreme views, than men of inferior learning; but whatever your creed, if you wish a similarly well-furnished library, the larger part of the books you must buy will be the duplicates of those on his shelves. Now, could we suppose all these authors alive, — or, to take what is a supposable case, if men of similar (though not always equal) eminence and authority, in all these different fields, could be brought together as lecturers and professors in a great university, — would not students from all the folds among which the one flock is divided press eagerly to sit as learners at their feet?

There have been commendable approaches to this ideal of a scientific and truly liberal course of theological instruction in this country, both at Cambridge and elsewhere. There have been students wise enough to leave, for a time, the schools of their own church, and resort to some school of another denomination, in order to enjoy the teachings of some great master, or other peculiar advantages. If still greater progress shall be made in this direction, — as is not unlikely, — all those who hope for the increase of Christian unity from an increase of zeal to obtain the very truth will have cause to rejoice.

In many ways, too, has the general reputation of some of our foremost universities and colleges, as seats of learning, been enhanced by their theological professors. To speak only of Harvard, whose Divinity School certainly has received no undue proportion of fostering care, it is safe to say, high as is the praise, that in scholarship and literary merit the works which have come from that school are not inferior to those that have proceeded from any other department of the University, nor have they been less conducive, in their proportion, to the fair fame of Harvard, both at home and abroad. They comprise such works as Norton's learned volumes on the "Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels," and the "Internal Evidences" of the same; Norton's

annotated translation of the Gospels; Palfrey's "Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities," together with his work on the "Relation of Judaism to Christianity"; Noyes's "Translations of the Poetical and Prophetical Books of the Old Testament, with Introductions and Notes," and his masterly "Translation of the New Testament" (which such accomplished scholars as Professors Hadley, Abbot, Kendrick, and Riddle unite in pronouncing the best which we as yet have in English); Everett's "Science of Thought"; Hedge's "Reason in Religion" and "Ways of the Spirit"; and a number of erudite works by the present Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation, such as his "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life," his dissertation on "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel," — unsurpassed in learning and in logic, — his contributions to the American edition of Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and many able and exhaustive articles in reviews and magazines, which, if collected, would form a volume of rare interest and value. Dr. Abbot has also been prominent in service among the American revisers of our English version of the New Testament, among whom he was, in the words of Chancellor Crosby (*N. A. Review*, November, 1880), "*facile princeps* in the criticism of the Greek text, the peer of Scrivener and Westcott." And not only in his acknowledged writings are the fruits of his ripe and varied scholarship to be found, but many an erudite work by other writers would be shorn of much of its value, if one were to take away from it his modest and sometimes unacknowledged contributions, furnished with a generosity equalled only by his learning.

But no list of the contributions of Harvard to the knowledge of the highest subjects that can engage human thought would be complete, that did not embrace the two volumes of University Sermons by President Walker, — volumes fully worthy to be ranked with the Sermons of Bishop Butler. The various ethical and religious writings of the present wise and accomplished Plummer Professor also deserve commemoration. Signal, too, has been the service rendered to true philosophy, in her conflict with the gross materialism of our times, by such men as Agassiz, Bowen, Peirce, and Gray. In the limits of this article, however, I cannot attempt to give a complete bibliography.

MANUAL TRAINING AT UNIVERSITIES.

BY WILLIAM G. ELIOT, D. D., CHANCELLOR OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

TO many persons nothing could seem more absurd than the idea of a university workshop. All university associations have been with classical learning, philosophy, literature. To make "scholars" — linguists, logicians, theologians, metaphysicians — has been the great end and aim. Even to science, the university doors have been slowly and reluctantly opened, and, notwithstanding the wonderful progress of the age in all scientific research and the great distinction attained by scientific men, full university honors are not yet accorded, in the older institutions, to any but those who follow the old curriculum. How then can a university stoop to the training of mechanics, with work-bench, and forge, and turning-lathe, as the apparatus of education? What an absolute letting-down of all dignity, what an abandonment of the aristocracy of learning, is implied in a university department for the education of artificers in brass and wood and iron!

But the divorce between head-work and hand-work is a relic of days in which neither of them attained its best dignity. For a man of culture to be a workman, or for a workman to be a man of refined taste and education, was held to be an anomaly, and by many persons is so held now. The fact

is, however, that it requires as close and careful thought to design and execute handicraft work as to become proficient in Latin grammar; and as the best mechanic is more of a man by becoming a linguist, so the most learned scholar is more of a man by the education of eye and hand requisite to becoming a skilled mechanic. There is no good reason why the work-shops and manufactories in a republic should not be filled by those who enjoy science, and literature, and the fine arts, nor why the student, in whatever walk of life, should not have the manual training which gives dexterity in the use of tools. In both cases, and perhaps equally, the whole manhood is elevated, and by such enlargement of experience mutual respect would be increased. The statesman would be more intelligent, and less likely to fall into the practical blunders now so common, if he knew what are the actual necessities of industrial pursuits to make them profitable and to satisfy the reasonable demands of the "laboring classes," and the antagonisms of social rank would be softened by the community of sympathies which more intimate knowledge of each other would create. The specialism of mere brain-work is not good, any more than the specialism of brute labor. St. Paul was the better preacher because he was a good tent-maker.

It is with these facts in view that Washington University, a young Western institution, bound by no traditions, however much it may honor the past, aims to adapt itself chiefly to the present. Its highest ambition is to meet the wants of our own times, in the region where its work is done; and its hope is to build up an American university for the best practical education of Western youth, for the making of good citizens, in whatever sphere of action they may expect to move.

One of its important, although recently established departments, is its Manual Training School, which has two distinct and definite objects.

1. To increase the respect for skilled labor in the minds of educated young men, and to raise them above the scholastic prejudice that it requires more brains to make an average "professional" man, than a skilful mechanic. If we are successful, we shall gradually bring all of our young men to that degree of respect for skilled labor that will lead them to choose "manual training" as one of their elective studies. The tendency in that direction is already established, while with those who are preparing themselves for the life of architect, civil engineer, or the like, the careful and thorough course of hand instruction is required. No one can graduate hereafter from our Polytechnic School who is not practically as well as theoretically a good workman. He must be an expert at the turning-lathe and forge, so as not only to direct the workman but to do the work.

2. Its second aim is to provide for boys and young men who wish to become mechanics the opportunity for that practical training which the apprenticeship system formerly offered, together with a good education. The old system has passed away, happily, for it was the perpetuator of ignorance and class distinctions, but something better must take its place. We must not always, as now, be chiefly dependent upon the importation of foreign laborers. In some way we must educate young men so that after a few months, instead of five or six years, in a work-shop, they may prove themselves good workmen, earning man's wages by intelligent good work. Already our experiment has proved the practicability of this. Young men leaving our school in three months' time do good journeyman's work, and carry with them an intelligence which enables them to rise rapidly. If time confirms the present promise, such training-schools as we have here established will spring up all over the land. But we are glad to have begun one at least under a university charter, in close proximity to schools of fine arts, of science, of literature, and of classical learning; for an American university should be as comprehensive in its action as in name and idea. "Utopian" some one, perhaps the majority, may say, — yet it is certainly worth an honest trial.

LOUIS AGASSIZ AND HIS FRIENDS.

BY JULIUS H. WARD.

THE founder of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard will always remain its first and greatest benefactor. When Louis Agassiz appeared before the Legislative Committee of Massachusetts, February 13, 1871, to plead for the enlarged support of the Museum, in order to make it the equal of the museums of Europe, and Col. Theodore Lyman had reminded the Committee that Professor Agassiz's working days were very precarious, and that, if the aid was to be granted at all, it must be granted then, or it would not be likely to do him or any one else much good, Agassiz was so affected that the following words rose impromptu to his lips: "My whole thought is wrapped up in that Museum, and I will tell you why. When I saw the importance of such an institution, I considered very carefully what was the wiser thing for me to do, to go on writing, or to devote my energies to building up a museum. I had then published two volumes of my "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." They met with much favor, such as no work of a similar kind has ever received in this country. To continue the work would have been a source of great income to me, but I thought I could do more good by building up a museum. It is eight years since I left off writing. It was not a want of desire to make contributions to science, or to rival the scientific men of Europe, who look upon me as though I had gone to sleep in the United States, and as though my usefulness had been wasted in popular efforts. I thought I knew what I was aiming at when I was trying to secure the lead in the progress of science to my adopted country, and I am just in a position which is the most critical of my life."

These words came from Louis Agassiz's heart. They reveal the spirit in which he founded the Museum, and what he contributed to it. The first step of vantage-ground for him was the purchase of his accumulated specimens for $12,000, a sum raised by the late Samuel A. Eliot, chiefly among Boston people. In 1858 these collections had outgrown any place that could be provided for them, and the need of a building where they could be safely stored seemed imperative. The late Francis Calley Gray, a scholar by birth, an early contributor to the *North American Review*, and an intimate friend of Agassiz's, saw this need, and made provision in his will for a bequest of $50,000, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge. The bequest was couched in such terms that, if Agassiz should be removed, it could be used for a similar purpose elsewhere, and Mr. Gray's nephew, William Gray, himself subsequently a benefactor of the Museum, lost no time in turning it over to the President and Fellows of Harvard University. This gift enabled Agassiz to make the beginning in 1859.

Mr. Gray is numbered among the Boston orators. In early life he was private secretary to John Quincy Adams while Minister to Russia. He edited several volumes of the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society," was a member of many literary bodies, and had the greatest respect for careful and thorough scholarship. His memory was remarkable. He could repeat *verbatim atque literatim* anything he had ever read. One day at Nahant, when the young people had exhausted all their books and were looking about for some entertainment, they asked Mr. Gray to serve them. He complied by taking a book, *pro forma*, in his hand, and repeated to them Byron's poems from memory until the gong sounded for dinner. While his elegant scholarship is still remembered by a younger generation,

one of his best claims to remembrance is his generous foresight in leading the benefactions which founded an institution that is already the rival of institutions of the same class in the Old World.

When the Massachusetts Legislature was approached, in 1859, to assist in the erection of a museum building, Agassiz was able to say to the representatives of the people: "There is not an assistant in my department whom I do not now pay out of my own pocket, and I expect to incur personally the expense of labelling and preparing the specimens when they are put in the new building, should one be erected." The State responded liberally to the man whose interest in science made him forgetful of self, and Agassiz in October, 1859, not to be outdone by the Commonwealth, begged the Trustees of the Museum to accept from him specimens for which he had paid $10,000 in cash, not counting in his travelling expenses while engaged in collecting them, as a "contribution to the Museum from a student of nature who feels deeply grateful for all that you are doing for the advancement of his favorite science." The aid granted by the State was $100,000, and the private subscriptions among the citizens of Boston reached $71,125. The latter sum was used to erect a fire-proof building in Cambridge, suitable to receive, protect, and exhibit Agassiz's collections, and the corner-stone of the Museum was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 14th of June, 1859. In December of the same year the building was so far advanced that the larger part of his collections were removed to it for greater protection, and in May, 1860, when he returned from Europe to find his fire-proof Museum completed, he declared that, after examining the principal museums of Europe, there was nothing in his own which he wished to alter.

Though the building had now been erected, Agassiz's work was only begun. For fourteen years he was permitted to labor in the interests of his favorite science, and in this interval, always keeping open heart to the Legislature, which never refused his requests, and never denying himself the society of the Boston citizens who had interested themselves in his behalf, he not only made enormous collections of specimens, but gathered around himself a band of younger men, who are now carrying on the studies and original investigations from which the hand of death took their master in 1873. Among the foremost of these specialists are Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler, Alexander Agassiz, Samuel H. Scudder, Alpheus Hyatt, Frederick W. Putnam, Edward S. Morse, Theodore Lyman, and Joel A. Allen, all of whom, and many besides, were trained under Agassiz's own eye, in the hope that, as has proved to be the case, the Museum in their hands might reach the magnitude and importance which he had outlined for it in his own early plans.

But this work could never have reached its present proportions had not other benefactors come forward at its inception to supplement Francis Calley Gray's bequest. It has been often remarked that "seventy men give all the money in Boston." It was Agassiz's fortune to inspire several of the immortal "seventy" with special enthusiasm for his own consecration to science. Among his chief helpers in the outset were his father-in-law, Thomas G. Cary, the venerable Dr. Jacob Bigelow, George Ticknor, John M. Forbes, William Gray, James Lawrence, John Amory Lowell, and Martin Brimmer; and in the same rank of helpers were also several ladies who took a deep interest in the Museum, especially Mrs. G. Howland Shaw, Mrs. George R. Russell, and Mrs. Augustus Hemenway.

Thomas Greaves Cary, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1811, and chiefly known as a great cotton manufacturer, was the son-in-law of Colonel Perkins, of whom it used to be said fifty years ago that "they had nobody in Boston but Perkins." Mr. Cary's daughter was Agassiz's second wife. His son rendered Agassiz the greatest service in collecting specimens in California and elsewhere, and father and son successively superintended his financial affairs, which were always tending towards disorder.

Dr. Jacob Bigelow, a Harvard graduate of 1806, lived beyond his ninetieth year, and was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was one of the originators of Mount Auburn Cemetery, the first of its kind in the United States, a voluminous medical writer, an aspirant to poetical fame, and a broad-minded, vigorous man, whose support was a tower of strength to any enterprise in which he engaged.

George Ticknor, author of the 'History of Spanish Literature," will always be remembered as one of the founders of the Boston Public Library, but he will be hardly less remembered as the friend of literary and scientific men. In 1825 the shy Percival found in him his best friend, and in 1859 Agassiz was assisted in the same generous spirit. Though ignorant of natural history, he knew genius at sight.

John M. Forbes is identified with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, has large wealth, and is one of the powers behind the throne in current politics.

William Gray (Harvard, 1829), the nephew of Francis Calley Gray, has been repeatedly a benefactor to the University. He carried out his uncle's intentions with sagacity and liberality, and at about the same time gave $25,000 to the College Library for immediate use.

James Lawrence, of the Harvard class of 1840, was the son of Abbott Lawrence, and inherited his father's large conception of the uses of money.

The late Samuel Hooper, for many years a Representative from Boston in Congress, was a great friend of Agassiz, always ready to forward his scientific labors.

John A. Lowell, the Trustee of the Lowell Institute, which was founded by his cousin, has been as devoted a friend to Agassiz as any of his contemporaries were.

Martin Brimmer (Harvard, 1843), one of the founders of the Museum of Fine Arts, felt a keen interest in Agassiz's success, and has contributed largely again and again to help him on.

These men were Agassiz's body guard. Many others had a hand in the $473,935 which had been contributed to the Museum and its interests by private subscription up to 1871, but their names are too numerous to be mentioned here. It is also impossible to overlook the generosity of the people of the State as represented by the General Court. Agassiz inspired the people as he inspired men of wealth, by the sincerity of his purposes, with a sense of the importance of his work. Again and again the State was approached for assistance, and as often as Agassiz came his own enthusiasm possessed our legislators, and they granted what he asked on condition that his wealthy friends subscribed a like amount, which they never failed to do. Even during the enormous strain of the war the Legislature did not forsake the Museum or neglect its interests. For the years 1872–73, the private subscriptions footed up $150,909, and when Agassiz had passed away, in 1874, and the Agassiz Memorial Fund was begun with the purpose of raising $300,000, the State contributed $50,000 at once, Quincy Adams Shaw gave $100,000 for the second time, Alexander Agassiz gave $30,000, James M. Barnard began the Teachers and Pupils' Fund, which finally reached $9,192 from 86,696 contributors, the general subscriptions came up to $115,600, and on January 1, 1876, the whole sum amounted to $310,673.99. All together the benefactions to the Museum from public and private sources have been larger than have ever before within the same space of time been placed at the disposal of any educational institution in the Commonwealth except Harvard University itself. It was the personality of Agassiz that brought it out. The scientists of Europe might say that their fellow-laborer was asleep because he did not write books, but Agassiz judged more wisely in building up an institution through whose aid the men who followed him might write the books which organizers and founders seldom have time to undertake.

Five men deserve mention quite apart from any others as the special benefactors of the Museum. First comes Alexander Agassiz who is more and more making both

his work and fortune the means of developing his father's plans. His generosity knows no limits. But next to him stands Quincy Adams Shaw, of the Harvard class of 1845, who married Agassiz's daughter, and whose purpose has apparently been to place his large property almost unreservedly at the disposal of the Trustees of the Museum. Some $230,000 has already been given by him, and his generosity is no more exhausted by these acts than the Calumet and Hecla mine, of which he owns the lion's share. His gifts, like those of the younger Agassiz, seem to have been prompted by the desire to make Louis Agassiz's scientific heroism as notable as his plans in the interest of American science were large-minded. He inherits from his father, the late Robert Gould Shaw, one of the first merchants of Boston, rare financial ability. From early youth he had the belief that there was money in the mining of copper ore, and ventured a large property, under this conviction, in the Huron mine, which proved to be a failure. For a few months, when he had lost all his inheritance, it was with him "pull Dick, pull Devil"; he had faith in the Calumet and Hecla, and infused his own faith into his friends, until the mine was opened and he became, with Alexander Agassiz, who developed its ore while Mr. Shaw supplied the money to carry on the work, one of the richest men in Boston, and, it may be justly added, one of the most generous. The next benefactor of the Museum is Nathaniel Thayer, whose endowments of Harvard already exceed a quarter of a million, and whose gifts to Agassiz in the earlier stages of his work were something royal. Mr. Thayer is the younger brother of the late John Eliot Thayer. They were bankers and extensive owners of railroad stock under the firm name of John E. Thayer & Brother. Nathaniel Thayer was Agassiz's great money support in the earlier times, the great backbone of the money supply among his private helpers. He never backed out of any undertaking for Agassiz because it cost too much money. He supplied his illustrious friend with several scholarships, by which he had obtained student helpers in the Museum, and has always shown the largest appreciation of institutions of science and learning. When Agassiz was planning his scientific expedition to Brazil he was perplexed from the want of helpers; he had no money to engage them, and no means to make the journey to Brazil anything more than a private pleasure excursion for himself and Mrs. Agassiz. While pondering over his difficulties he met Mr. Thayer, who immediately asked him what he required to make his expedition successful, and, on learning the Professor's views and circumstances, frankly replied, "Take six assistants with you, and I will be responsible for all their expenses." This expedition, which is most justly called the "Thayer expedition," proved in the event much more costly than was expected, but until the last specimen was stored in the Museum Mr. Thayer advanced whatever was needed to meet all the expenses. This patron of science has outlived his great friend, but his name is inseparably joined with that of Louis Agassiz. A benefactor not less honored, hardly less important, is James M. Barnard, a living Boston merchant, — brother of the Rev. Charles F. Barnard of Warren Street Chapel fame, — who studied natural history under Agassiz, and who at a time when his friend was burdened with debts incurred in publishing his "Fossil Fishes" took the whole charge of the enterprise, and later on rendered him the greatest service in his money affairs, saving Agassiz the nervous wear and tear that would have destroyed him some years sooner. From 1855 to 1865 Mr. Barnard was his ever-ready encourager, adviser, and helper, at a period when Agassiz was always in want of money to foster his favorite studies; and to him belongs the credit of managing the Teachers and Pupils' Memorial Fund already mentioned, by which thousands of fellow-workers were permitted to join in a personal tribute to their great instructor.

The list of benefactors would not be complete without the name of Theodore Lyman, the well-known Fish Commissioner, one of

Agassiz's foremost pupils, one who helped to make every dollar given to the Museum available to the utmost, one whose contributions rank him among the first half-dozen of Agassiz's private helpers, and one whose service to his master in critical moments was worth more than money in bringing the Museum up to its present magnificent success.

During the last twenty years the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy has received, if not all that was needed, an unusually large amount of public and private assistance. The contributions, if they could all be reckoned in, would at this time reach over $1,000,000, and this is a large sum to be contributed to one single department in an American university in the short space of twenty years. If Agassiz was fortunate, while living, in interesting people who had both the ability and the will to help him, much more has he been fortunate in raising up pupils who have expanded his work upon the basis which he planned. It was not for a dream of the imagination that he gave up the writing of books and consequent fortune, to found an institution which already begins to rival the British Museum in London and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris in the extent and richness of its collections. Great was Agassiz, but what could Agassiz have done without his army of friends?

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI.

BY SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D., SECRETARY.

THE Association of the Alumni of Harvard College was formed, August 16, 1840, when a meeting was held at Cambridge to consider the report of a committee in relation to a permanent organization. The date of the appointment of this committee is not given in the records. They made a report recommending such an Association, and presented the draft of a constitution, which, for the most part, was adopted.

Membership was open to any person who has taken from the College the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts, or who had received the honorary degree either of Doctor of Divinity or of Doctor of Laws. To become a member it required only an admission fee of one dollar and the signing of the Constitution. It was intended to hold meetings annually at Cambridge, and to have a dinner on the day preceding Commencement, though it does not appear from the records that any meeting was held during the years 1841 or 1843. In 1844 an effort was made to extend the membership to graduates of the different Professional Schools, when the question was referred to the next annual meeting. This matter, however, never came up again for consideration. The meetings, for several years afterward, were so thinly attended that no business beyond adjournment was transacted. The regular meeting in 1849 was omitted, though, after the customary exercises of Commencement Day, a large number of the graduates assembled in the chapel, in conformity with printed notices previously circulated. The object of the meeting was to create, on the part of the Alumni, an increased interest in the Association. Resolutions were introduced providing for a reorganization of the society, and requesting its officers to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting the next year. The changes which took place in 1850 were the immediate result of this action.

In the year 1868 other changes were made in the plan of the Association. This was done in accordance with the recommendations of a committee appointed at the annual meeting of the previous year. They recommended that the Alumni day should be combined with Commencement; and the Corporation of the College readily assented

to the request that the exercises in the church should be shortened, and the management of the dinner in the afternoon given up to the Association. It was thought that this plan would induce a larger attendance of graduates, and, as the Overseers were now an elective body, this fact would have an important bearing. Membership in the Association was so far changed that the class graduating on the day of the meeting were excluded, and the payment of any fee on admission was abolished. The changes that were made in 1868 did not go into effect, however, until the succeeding year, since which time they have been continued.

Within the last few years, the attendance at Commencement has increased, though this is due mainly to the election of Overseers on that day, and to the larger classes that now graduate. In 1874 the Memorial Hall was used for the first time for the Commencement dinner, when about eleven hundred sat down to the tables. Before this time the dinner had been given in Harvard Hall or the upper hall of Massachusetts, though neither one of these was large enough to accommodate the Association; and it was the custom for the younger classes to dine in another hall, where they had their own presiding officer and speakers.

The Presidents of the Association, with their terms of service, have been as follows: —

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 1840–48.
EDWARD EVERETT, 1850–54.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, 1855–62.
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, 1863–67.
WILLIAM GRAY, 1868–71.
E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, 1872.
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, 1873–75.
CHARLES DEVENS, JR., 1876.
SAMUEL ELIOT, 1877, 1878.
JAMES C. CARTER, 1879, 1880.

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

BY CHARLES C. EVERETT, D. D., DEAN OF THE SCHOOL.

OF the three chief Professional Schools connected with Harvard University, the Divinity School was the last to be organized. This was not because the study of theology was considered to be foreign to the objects of this institution; but rather because it had been regarded as so essential to the full work of the College that arrangements of an informal character had been early made for its pursuit. Indeed, the College had been founded largely for this purpose, and its first professorship was the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, which was established in 1722, by Thomas Hollis. In 1765 the Hancock Professorship was founded by Thomas Hancock, for the purpose of teaching the Oriental languages, especially the Hebrew. In 1811 the Dexter Lectureship on Biblical Literature was founded by Samuel Dexter, and in 1815 the Parkman Professorship of Theology was founded by Samuel Parkman. Both the Hancock and Parkman endowments were afterwards increased by gifts from others, and the Parkman Professorship was not filled till some years later.

The teaching of the theological professors was given in part to undergraduates, and in part to resident graduates preparing for the ministry. The same instruction was at one time given by the Hollis Professor to both classes of students. The undergraduates, however, objecting, not unnaturally, to a part of the studies required of the candidates for the ministry, a division of the work was made. The establishment of a special school for theological study was thus not the introduction into the College of a new element, but simply a change in the form and method of doing what the College had always done. It was an example of that differentiation which marks all orderly development.

A glance at the state of things just before

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

the School was established will show that the study of theology in the College was at that time in a very flourishing condition. Between 1811 and 1817 teaching was given to students of Divinity as follows: by President Kirkland and by Professor Henry Ware in Theology, by Professor Willard in Hebrew, by Andrews Norton in Sacred Literature, and by Professor Frisbie in Ethics. Under this teaching Everett, Gilman, Henry Ware, Jr., Greenwood, Lamson, Walker, Francis, Sparks, John G. Palfrey, and many others distinguished in church and state, were trained.

But however satisfactory this method of instruction, and however brilliant its results, the arrangement was found open to many objections. The teachers could give only a part of their time and strength to this work, and the students lacked the help and inspiration that it was thought might come from a closer union in the pursuit of a common object. It was President Willard who first urged the need of a change in this department of study; and it is to him more than to any one else that the school is indebted for its distinct existence. In 1815 the President and Fellows issued a circular calling the attention of the public to the matter of theological education at Harvard, and containing the outline of a plan by which the needed changes could be accomplished. The first paragraph of the circular expresses the objects of the new movement. It is as follows. "The Corporation of Harvard College have thought it their duty to adopt measures for increasing the means of theological education at the University. In order to enable students in divinity to reap the benefit of the eminent advantages which the College possesses for this purpose, there is need of funds for assisting meritorious students in divinity, of limited means, to reside at the University for a requisite time, — of one or more professors whose attention may be exclusively given to this class of students, and of a separate building." The circular expressed the determination of the Corporation "to apply the resources of the College to this object as far as other indispensable claims admit"; but these resources being entirely inadequate, additional means

were called for. The plan suggested was to form a society to be called "The Society for the Promotion of Theological Education at Harvard University." This society was to be an instrument for raising money for the object in view, by fees from members and other means. Such a society was subsequently formed. In its constitution its object is stated to be, "To assist young men of competent talents, pure morals, and piety, in preparing themselves for the Christian ministry, and to provide for them the best instruction that the funds of the Society will admit; it being understood that every encouragement be given to the serious, impartial, and unbiased investigation of Christian truth; and that no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination be required, either of the students, or professors, or instructors."

In 1819 the Divinity School was organized by the Corporation, and regulations were established for its government.

Two additional professorships have since been established, both supported wholly for some years by the income of the bequest of Benjamin Bussey; namely, the Bussey Professorship of Theology, and the Bussey Professorship of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation.

In 1824 a new organization of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education in Harvard University was effected. This was done, partly in order to promote the efficiency of the School, and partly to meet the difficulty, which was already apprehended, of carrying on a theological seminary in connection with a University that was wholly undenominational, and that was indeed in some degree a State institution. The new constitution of the Society provided that five Trustees should be chosen from it, who should, together with the President and Fellows of Harvard College, form a joint board for the administration of the funds collected for the Society, and for the government of the Theological School. A fresh appeal was made to the public for funds, which was liberally responded to. The principal result of this movement was the erection of Divinity Hall. This was commenced in 1825, and finished in 1826. At its dedication Dr. Channing preached one of his most marked and eloquent discourses. In this he presented an ideal of theological training, which must more and more be recognized as the true one. It is an ideal to which it is to be hoped the School will more and more conform. In the year 1826 an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the Society, the act to take effect when it should receive the approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard College. Though the Corporation at first fully approved of the constitution of the Society, it was found on more mature consideration to be liable to many objections. A difference had arisen between the two bodies as to the part that each should take in the management of the School. The Corporation felt that in the matter of appointments they had a responsibility that could neither be transferred nor shared; and that, if the Directors of the Society could have no voice in the management of the School, there was no reason why they should be nominally connected with this work. In 1827 the Corporation refused to approve of the act, and in 1830 reorganized a distinct Theological Faculty, and the School from that time has been solely under its direction. "The Society for promoting Theological Education in Harvard University" was represented by its board of directors in the Annual Catalogue of 1831–32, for the last time. It continued, however, under the name of the "Society for promoting Theological Education," to render efficient aid. It has been the administrator of important beneficiary funds, and has in other ways brought help when it was most needed.

In 1859, by one of those oscillations of feeling by which the College has alternately attracted and repelled the School, a movement was made to separate the two. The friends of the School had been somewhat discouraged by failure to receive needed funds, and ascribed this in part to distrust in regard to the future management of

the School by the Corporation of the College. The College also had failed to grow as had been hoped, and its governors ascribed this fact in part to the injury to its standing, in certain quarters, caused by its connection with a School which in fact, if not in theory, was felt to represent a special denomination of Christians. The Directors of the Society and the Corporation of the College, with a singular unanimity, co-operated to apply to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for permission to transfer the School, with all its belongings, from the hands of the College to those of the Society. The decision of the court was, however, unexpectedly adverse to the change. The court decided that such a transfer would furnish "a precedent dangerous to the perpetuity and sacredness of all our great public charities." The Legislature was then appealed to, and the passage of an act was secured to enable the transfer to be made. A fresh application was addressed to the court. But here the proceedings stopped. By a unanimity as marked as it had been on the opposite side of the question, the Directors of the Society and the Corporation of the College agreed that a separation of the School from the College was not desirable. The recent remarkable growth of the College, and the generous gifts that have been made to the School, show that the fears on both sides were groundless.

The next public movement in behalf of the School was commenced in 1879. An appeal was issued to the public asking for $130,000. This action was in part occasioned by the falling off of the income of the School, caused by the decline of rents in Boston. The movement is very important in the history of the School, not merely for its direct results, but also because it furnished an occasion for a more distinct and official announcement of the nature and plans of the School than had before been made. At a meeting held in Boston to organize this movement President Eliot said: —

"The doctrines of the unsectarian sect, called in this century Unitarian, are indeed entitled to respectful exposition in the School so long as it exists, simply because the School was founded, and for two generations at least has been supported, by Unitarians. . . . . But the government of the University cannot undertake to appoint none but Unitarian teachers, or to grant any peculiar favors to Unitarian students."

It is a significant fact that, upon the basis of this statement, a sum was raised surpassing by nearly $10,000 the amount asked for. The position of the School as officially announced was thus accepted and generously ratified by its benefactors.[1]

There remains little space to dwell upon the internal history of the School. In regard to the number of its students, it has remained singularly unchanged, the average having varied little for many years, except during a short period, when, on the breaking up of a theological school founded in Boston by Rev. Mr. Hepworth, a number of its pupils were transferred to the Harvard School. At this time all examinations for admission were given up, and the School seemed to have lost something of its original character for scholarship. Since then its condition in point of scholarship has steadily improved, till it is now very satisfactory. A single fact will illustrate this advance. In 1871 the degree of B. D. was conferred for the first time, only one man in a class of ten receiving it. The demands of the School were steadily raised, however, until the requirements for graduation became identical with those for receiving the, at first exceptional, degree. The requirements for obtaining a scholarship, or other pecuniary aid, have also recently been largely increased. That, in spite of this great elevation of the standard of scholarship in the School, its numbers have not fallen off, makes its stationariness in this respect a greater mark of success than an increase in numbers would have been under other conditions.

The Professors of the School have been Henry Ware and Henry Ware, Jr., An-

[1] The donors, their addresses, and the amounts given, will be printed in full in the February issue of *The Harvard Register*.

drews Norton, Sidney Willard, John G. Palfrey, George R. Noyes, Convers Francis, Oliver Stearns, and Edward J. Young. George E. Ellis, Frederick H. Hedge, and James Freeman Clarke have been non-resident Professors. To these names, many of which are in themselves eulogies, might be joined those of others who from time to time have added to the value of the teaching of the School by instruction on special subjects. Its Faculty at present contains, in addition to the President of the University, the following teachers: — Charles C. Everett, Dean, and Bussey Professor of Theology; Ezra Abbot, Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation; Crawford Howell Toy, Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, and Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature; Joseph H. Allen, Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History; Howard M. Ticknor, Instructor in Elocution; and Francis G. Peabody, Lecturer on Ethics and Homiletics. With the help of the additional endowment just received, it is hoped that the Parkman Professorship, now vacant, may soon be filled, and a full Professorship of Ecclesiastical History be founded.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

BY GEORGE L. GOODALE, DIRECTOR OF THE GARDEN.

MORE than two hundred years ago, Leonard Hoar wrote as follows to the philosopher Robert Boyle, respecting a Botanic Garden for Harvard College: — "A large well-sheltered garden and orchard for students addicted to planting, an Ergasterium for mechanic fancies, and a Laboratory chemical for those philosophers that by their senses would culture their understandings, are in our design, for the students to spend their times of recreation in them; for readings or notions only are but husky provender."[1]

It is interesting to observe how far-sighted were some of the early patrons of our College, who incorporated in their design means of instruction which all modern universities account among their most highly valued educational appliances. But the times were not then ready for the execution of these wise plans, and a full century passed before any active measures were taken. The "Laboratory chemical" and the Garden were not again brought into prominence until after the war for independence.[2]

In 1784, the General Court of Massachusetts was asked by the Corporation of Harvard College to aid in founding a Botanic Garden. The King of France offered, through his Consul-General at New York, "to furnish such garden with every species of seeds and plants which may be requested from his royal garden, at his own expense." The period was by no means propitious for such an undertaking: the long and exhausting war had closed only two or three years before, the country was unsettled, and the State impoverished. It was not a suitable time to incur any avoidable expense, and the offer of the French King was declined.

At the beginning of the present century, an attempt was made to obtain a fund for the establishment of a Professorship of Botany and Entomology in the College. A little over thirty thousand dollars was raised for this purpose, and the first meeting of the subscribers to the fund was held in Boston, on March 27, 1805. At this meeting, the constitution of the professorship was agreed upon, and in its numerous articles the duties of the incumbent were de-

[1] Letter dated Dec. 13, 1672. Works of Robert Boyle, Vol. V. p. 142.

[2] It should be further said, that still another century has passed without the establishment of the Ergasterium (by which term may be understood our much-needed Physical Laboratory, and not merely a workshop in the arts).

fined at great length. Among the many tasks imposed upon him was the formation of a "Botanic Garden on the grounds that shall be provided for that purpose, which shall contain all the plants that may be procured, and may be capable of preservation therein, including all the indigenous plants of the country, foreign plants which have been or which may be naturalized here, and all other exotic plants whatever, useful for the purposes of this institution. And the Professor shall superintend the Botanic Garden, and the preservation and growth of the plants therein, subject to such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the visitors."

The visitors here referred to consisted of twelve trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, together with the President of Harvard College, the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Grounds were provided by the visitors at the corner of Garden and Linnæan Streets, Cambridge, and William Dandridge Peck was chosen Professor. Soon after his induction Professor Peck went to Europe, and returned to enter upon active duties in 1808. That lectures on Natural History had been delivered in the College at an earlier date appears from the following record (April 27, 1809) :—"Whereas, when there was no Professor of Natural History in College to instruct the pupils in branches of Natural History, the Corporation on the 29th of April, 1788, authorized Dr. Waterhouse to deliver annually a course of lectures upon Natural History to such of the students as should obtain permission under the hands of their parents or guardians to attend, since that time a Professorship of Natural History has been founded at Cambridge, and a Professor elected and introduced into that office capable of reading lectures upon Botany, Entomology, and Zoölogy, and as it is inconvenient and improper that lectures in the Natural History be read by two distinct professors, therefore it is voted, that no lectures in Natural History be read in the College or to any of the students but by the Professor of Natural History. But Dr. Waterhouse may finish his course, having begun." Professor Peck died in October, 1822. Early in the following November, the Visitors of the Professorship stated to the Corporation, that, "in consequence of the state of the funds of the institution, it will not be in the power of the Visitors, for some years to come, to grant a full or any considerable salary to any Professor who may be elected by the College, and that the Board have resolved to assign the care of the Garden to a committee, one of whom shall be a Curator, charged with such general duties relating to the Garden as those which are devolved by the statutes of the Professorship on the Professor." Thomas Nuttall was appointed Curator, and the Professorship remained vacant. In 1833–34, the fund was reported as being $8,904; but in the course of the next year it was augmented to $22,342, by the sale of half a township of Eastern land, the gift of the State. About this time, a legacy from Dr. Fisher of Beverly came into the hands of the Corporation, for the foundation of a Professorship of Natural History. The chair was not filled until 1842, when Dr. Asa Gray entered upon his duties as Professor, and likewise assumed care of the Garden. The Treasurer, Samuel A. Eliot, said in his report for 1843–44, "the funds for the support of the Botanic Garden, called the Professorship of Natural History, are unavoidably diminishing, notwithstanding the strictest economy on the part of the Professor and Gardener; while the wants of the establishment are growing, in more than an inverse ratio of rapidity. The hot-house and fences are so dilapidated that it is scarcely possible to repair them, and there are no means of renewal." But aside from the income of this fund and the sale of plants, the Garden had no resource. Early in the history of the Garden, a small admission fee was charged;[1] but this was not exacted after Dr.

[1] "Members of the Board of Visitors, original subscribers to the foundation of the institution, the Governor and Legislature of the State, the Corporation, Board of

Gray's occupancy began. Plants were sold at first in considerable numbers, and even down to 1873 this source of revenue, often ludicrously meagre, appears as credit on the books. The principal fell slowly and steadily until, in 1861, it had become reduced to $11,837. In that year, after long deliberation, the Corporation voted to stop all further encroachment upon the principal, and it became a serious question whether all operations at the Garden should not cease.

At this critical period, a subscription of $1500 a year, for three years, was raised through the exertions of Dr. George Hayward, to give temporary relief. But while the Garden was so greatly troubled for lack of money, it received a valuable gift of exotics, which made at once a serious increase of expenditure necessary for their care. Through active solicitation by George B. Emerson, an addition to the funds of $17,000 was obtained in 1866–67, and thus the principal yielding income for ordinary expenses of the Garden was increased to an amount somewhat exceeding $30,000, or, in other words, it was about the sum on which the Garden was founded sixty years before!

The generous gift of a building for the Herbarium by Nathaniel Thayer, in 1864, and the erection of a Lecture-room with its attached conservatory, in 1871, by H. H. Hunnewell, have much increased the efficiency of the institution, and supplied urgent needs. Since 1867, down to the last fiscal year, no considerable addition has been made to the endowment fund of the Garden, while special benefactions although of great value to its proper equipment, have necessarily increased the ordinary running expenses of the establishment. The want of income has for years been met by the annual gift from John Amory Lowell of $1,000, continued from 1862 to 1875, and again in the last academic year. The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture have appropriated nearly $6,000 since 1875 towards the rearrangement of the plants in the Garden, and other friends have made occasional contributions for special purposes.

The want of present means will be better understood when it is known that Dr. Gray, who has not been in receipt of a salary from the College beyond his house rent, since 1872, has personally borne the greater part of the expense of a Curator for the Herbarium which he had given to the University. At the present time a Laboratory for research is urgently required for the Professors and their advanced students, but surely they would not be justified in diverting for this end any portion of a fund which is far too small even for the immediate needs of the Garden. Moreover it must be remembered that the establishment of a Laboratory demands that a moderate sum should be set apart for its annual expenditures, and this appropriation is not, at present, to be seriously thought of. Further it must be frankly stated that a large outlay must soon be made for rebuilding the older greenhouses, which are falling into decay. It is by no means unlikely that some friend of the University may, upon learning these facts, desire to replace our weather-beaten and unsafe structure by a Palm-house, or an Orchid-house, worthy of our institution, but the Director would not feel justified in accepting larger greenhouses with so small a fund as exists at present for their support. That the question is an embarrassing one for the Director will appear more plainly when it is stated that within a year an extensive collection of living Ferns, second to no other in this country, together with the sum of $2,500 to build a house for their reception, has been tendered to the Garden upon the reasonable condition that our fund should be increased to a safe amount. The friend who made this proposal, and who still keeps it open for

Overseers, Professors and Instructors of Harvard College, strangers of distinction, and clergymen, are admitted to the Garden, gratis. Other visitors are admitted by tickets. An annual ticket of five dollars admits a family at any time through the year. An annual ticket of two dollars admits a single person in the same manner. Tickets for occasional visits at twenty-five cents each person." — From Peck's "Catalogue of American and Foreign Plants cultivated in the Botanic Garden," Cambridge, Mass., 1818.

our acceptance, is thoroughly familiar with the wants of the Garden, and he concurs in the belief expressed by the signers of the annexed circular, that the sum of eighty thousand dollars, in addition to its earlier fund, is required. Of the proposed endowment nothing is to be expended for salaries of instructors. The entire income is for the maintenance of the Garden and its greenhouses upon a safe working basis.

It must be clear from the foregoing sketch, that it is imprudent for us to delay longer asking for an adequate endowment. If the Garden is to be made a thoroughly efficient agent in university and undergraduate instruction, if it is to increase interest throughout our country in the study and care of plants, if it is to be still more widely known as a place of scientific activity, the appeal of its friends for its endowment will not go unheeded.

The following circular, referred to above, was published during the last collegiate year.

The invested funds of the Botanic Garden are insufficient for its support upon its present basis, but the annual expenditures cannot be materially reduced without impairing the efficiency of the establishment as a scientific centre, and as a means of instruction.

To avoid the necessity of a retrenchment which would be deplorable, and to place the Garden, once for all, upon a sufficient and independent foundation, so that it may be creditable to the University and permanently subserve the uses of the botanical department, the sum of eighty thousand dollars is needed.

ASA GRAY.
ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.
GEORGE L. GOODALE.

ENGLISH DONATIONS TO AMERICAN COLLEGES.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

ALTHOUGH the donations given within the last fifty years by Englishmen to American colleges are few and small, those bestowed in the early years of the older colleges were both numerous and generous. Without these gifts several colleges, which are now richly endowed, could not have been established; or, if established, could hardly have succeeded in struggling through their first decades of poverty. There is, indeed, scarcely a college founded before the opening of the present century, and now in successful operation, which has failed to receive substantial aid from England. The reasons of this generosity are plain. The colonies and the colonists were poor; England and Englishmen were, comparatively, rich. The colleges were designed to promote learning; and English scholars and noblemen were eager for its promotion in America, as well as at Oxford and Cambridge. The colleges were also founded to educate a ministry and to foster religion; bishop and non-conformist were anxious that clergymen should be well trained and piety aggressive on the American, as well as on their own side of the Atlantic.

The Transatlantic benefactions to the oldest American college are mainly confined to its first century. Its cash donations in the seventeenth century slightly exceed seven thousand pounds, and nearly two sevenths of the amount came from England. Soon after its founding Lady Moulson contributed one hundred pounds sterling for scholarships. The bequest of Sir Matthew Holworthy, one thousand pounds sterling, was the largest single gift received in the century. Theophilus Gale, a distinguished divine who died in 1677, gave to Harvard College one half his library, which for many years constituted more than half the College Library. Robert Thorner, by his will, dated in 1690, bequeathed five hundred pounds; and William Pennoyer, twenty years before, gave an annuity of forty-four pounds, which now forms — and will form, according to his testament, forever — the Pennoyer Schol-

arships. To these benefactors are to be added those who, though less munificent, are of more distinguished fame, as Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Thomas Temple, Sir Henry Ashurst, and John Dodderidge. But the most generous benefactor in the first century of the College, on either side of the ocean, was (the first) Thomas Hollis. His donations began in 1719, and within seven years amounted to four thousand eight hundred and forty pounds. His additional gifts consist of books and apparatus, and those of five other members of his family are of much value; and his benefactions in the establishment of two professorships and other foundations are the largest made in the first hundred years. Indeed, so constant and so necessary was the dependence of the College upon English donations, that till near the beginning of the present century it employed an agent, residing in Great Britain, to solicit, collect, and remit funds. It is worthy of note that in 1780 the Corporation passed a special vote enrolling John Mico, of London, among the benefactors of the College, in recognition of his services as its English agent during more than forty years, for which he refused compensation.

William and Mary College was, down to the Revolution, as much an English as an American college. Its chancellors were the bishops of London, and its presidents the representatives of those bishops in the Virginia Colony. Its charter was obtained in the fourth year of the sovereigns whose names it bears, and therefore its endowment as well as its origin was royal. Nearly two thousand pounds sterling from the quitrents of the Colony, "one penny a pound on all tobacco imported from Virginia and Maryland," twenty thousand acres of land, and the office of Surveyor-General of Virginia, were granted it. In its early period "the kings, lords, and commons of England, and the House of Burgesses, governors and citizens of the Colony, seemed to vie with each other in their benefactions to it." Down to the Revolution it continued to be the richest college in the country; but in 1776, in consequence of the depreciation of paper money, it lost the principal portion of its endowment.

As William and Mary was among the most thoroughly English of colleges in its establishment, so Yale was among those most entirely American. Its chief donation from over the ocean was received from Dean Berkeley, and was prompted undoubtedly by his knowledge of the college obtained during his residence at Newport. On his return to England, after the failure of his scheme to found a missionary training-school in the Bermudas, he conveyed to the trustees a deed of his farm at Newport, and also sent a thousand volumes to the library, which, in the opinion of President Clap, was "the finest collection of books which had ever been brought to America at one time." The rents of the farm have for one hundred and fifty years been appropriated to three classical scholarships.

In the seventh decade of the last century England contributed a larger sum in aid of American colleges than in any other ten years either before or since. When its government was deciding that "it is just and necessary that a revenue be raised in America for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same," the agents of colleges in America were besieging the ministry for a "brief" to aid in raising funds, and were canvassing every city and large parish on the island. And they succeeded better in their scheme than did the government in its legislation. The University of Pennsylvania, Columbia (then King's College), Dartmouth, and Brown University received large donations. The representatives of the Pennsylvania and New York colleges, who chanced to be in England together in 1762, divided the country between them, and by personal solicitation raised about twenty-five hundred pounds. The contributors, more than eight hundred, embraced those in every condition of life. The "King's most sacred Majesty" gave two hundred pounds; the Princess Dowager of Wales, one hundred; and "Master Tommy Ellis," two shillings and sixpence. The archbishops, all the bishops, and many of the clergy contributed. The

Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duchess of Argyle, and a large proportion of the nobility made a liberal donation. Pitt gave fifty pounds; the University of Cambridge, one hundred and sixty-three pounds; and the University of Oxford, three pounds more than Cambridge. The "brief money," collected under the letters-patent of the council, from fully eleven thousand persons, exceeded nine thousand six hundred pounds.

But more richly than either the Pennsylvania or the New York institution did Dartmouth profit by the liberality of Englishmen. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, the founder of "Moor's Indian Charity School," of Lebanon, N. H. (a town which he served as minister), desiring to place it on a firm basis, and finding it difficult to raise money in the Colonies, determined to apply to England for aid. From this school arose Dartmouth College. The Rev. Nathaniel Whittaker of Norwich, and Occum, the Indian preacher, were prevailed upon to solicit funds. They reached London in 1766. Occum was "the first native Indian preacher who ever visited England, and was considered a fair example of what the Indian might become under Christian influence."[1] His preaching and that of Mr. Whittaker aroused a deep and extended influence in behalf of the purpose of their mission. The King gave, as he had already given to Columbia and the Pennsylvania University, two hundred pounds. Nearly eleven thousand pounds were raised. Lord Dartmouth, more distinguished for his generosity and piety than for his intellectual powers, was most efficient in promoting the undertaking, — an efficiency which was at once recognized by assigning the name of his earldom to the college. One third of the fund was collected in Scotland, and was placed in the charge of the Scotch Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The remainder was vested in a body of trustees, of which the Earl of Dartmouth was president. The entire proceeds, however, were soon consumed. In 1775 they had become exhausted; and only the gift of Hon. John Phillips, of one thousand pounds, rescued the college from the brink of ruin.

In the year in which Whittaker and Occum reached London, an agent of Brown University was appointed to solicit funds in England and Ireland. His success was not as great as that won by the representatives of either Dartmouth, Columbia, or Pennsylvania. He obtained only nine hundred pounds.

At two periods of its early need has the College of New Jersey turned to England for assistance. In 1753 and 1754 two representatives of the trustees made a canvass, lasting about a year, which was thoroughly successful. The exact amount collected is not known, but it was so great that the trustees ventured to erect what was then the largest stone building in America. At the close of the war of the Revolution, in which the college suffered more severely than any other, with the exception, perhaps, of William and Mary, its poverty was so distressing, and the attempt to secure endowments in a country ravaged by hostilities so unfavorable, that Dr. Witherspoon, the President, and a native of Scotland, was sent to England to obtain funds. But the country which had given generously to Princeton in 1753 and even more generously to other colleges in 1762 and 1766, could not in 1783 be persuaded to give a hundred pounds to the cause of American education. Dr. Witherspoon's mission was an utter failure. Its proceeds were not sufficient to pay its expenses.

Since the United States became a nation, the attempts to raise endowments in England have been few, and their success is much inferior to that obtained previous to the war which made her independent of the mother country. The most significant of these efforts is the mission of Bishop Chase of Ohio. In 1824 he collected, in England and Scotland, about five thousand guineas for Kenyon College, which formed its financial foundation. The amount of the gifts varied from one pound to four hundred. In his undertaking he met much opposition, but it proceeded rather from this than the other side of the Atlantic.

[1] Richardson and Clark's College Book, p. 142. To this book I am also indebted for other facts.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Historical Students of Church Building in the Middle Ages. (Venice, Siena, Florence.) By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1880.

PROFESSOR NORTON'S historical labors in connection with the building of the cathedrals of Venice, Siena, and Florence have been conducted with such ingenuity and patience of research, have covered so wide a field of contemporary events all bearing more or less directly upon the motives and inspirations which underlaid the builders' work in each case, and these studies withal have been set forth in a fashion so scholarly and entertaining in the book before us, that it may justly claim a singular consideration in the archæological literature of the day. Mr. Freeman's Historical and Architectural Sketches in Italy were conceived on very nearly the same plan; and the work of the American scholar naturally challenges comparison with that of his English contemporary, though the latter did not attempt to treat of the special subjects to which Professor Norton has devoted himself. Mr. Freeman's essays on Lucca, Pisa, Ravenna, Monza, Como, and Brescia are recognized as clever and in the main successful efforts to show how the architecture upon which he touches is the truest evidence of history, inasmuch as it not only reflects the veritable spirit of the times, but bears a curious and significant impress of the political conditions among which it took shape. To this writer, we think, is due the praise of having first given to architecture its proper weight in historical and political studies. If Professor Norton has followed Mr. Freeman, he has in some respects bettered his instruction, and given to the world a veritable contribution of knowledge, which, if less dogmatic in tone and marked by less boldness of hypothesis upon technical points of architecture than the work of the Englishman, is at least as elegant in form and certainly fuller in details touching the actual processes of construction.

In his opening chapter Professor Norton indicates with felicity how architecture, in its gradual development from the tenth to the thirteenth century, by all its characteristics, local and general, typified a corresponding advance in national life and civilization. "The differences in the architectural work of different lands," he says, in speaking of the forms which at this period prevailed throughout Western Europe, "are but local and external varieties. This intrinsic similarity of spirit gives unity to the history of the art, and makes it practicable to treat even a fragment of it, such as that of church building, not merely as a study of separated edifices, but as a clear and brilliant illustration of the general conditions of society, and especially of its moral and intellectual dispositions." It is in this spirit, rather than as a mere archæologist, that our author tells the story of the building of the three great cathedrals. He does not enter into the difficult field of form-analysis, nor does he attempt to explain under what impulses certain types of architecture received, in the buildings of which he treats, characteristic modifications which themselves became the basis of new developments of style. "Of all the legacies of Athens to the world," says Professor Norton, "none perhaps is more precious than the teaching of the intellectual value of form and proportion," and yet, with these especial examples of form and proportion before him, receiving under his eyes a new and strange significance by their subtle variations from all precedent or contemporary work in line and mass, they do not seem to tempt him to any curious investigation of the manner in which they illustrate the general conditions of society out of the essence of which they were developed. The differences in the architectural expressions of the cathedrals of Venice, Siena, and Florence, to the capable eye, are pregnant with meaning, and the consideration of them must involve a study of the very bases of history, of ethnological relations, and of intellectual growths hardly hinted at in the grosser record of wars and revolutions. The modern spirit of inquiry in all the other departments of thought leads us to expect from the essayist in this department an attempt to trace the relations of form to political history and to civilization. Such an analysis should be the highest function of the historian of the churches of St. Mark, of Our Lady of the Assumption, and of St. Mary of the Flower. The ingenious speculations of Mr. Freeman with reference to the English appearance of the minster of St. Andrew of Vercelli afford a fair hint of how, in

general outline, such work should be done. We confess our disappointment that the learned Professor of the History of Art at Harvard, in the volume before us, has not emulated him in this fruitful field of discussion.

But, if he has failed to meet this expectation, — fearing, perhaps, that such studies might carry him too far into the region of technicalities and isolate him from the sympathies of his readers, — he has, on the other hand, succeeded in giving to the public a most admirable narrative of the picturesque social conditions in the midst of which arose these beautiful expressions of art and life. One of the favorite occupations of the student of ancient and modern art is to correct Vitruvius and Vasari. Professor Norton's amendments of the latter author are frequent, and some of them are important. His narrative contains ample evidence of industrious and felicitous research; and he has lost no opportunity to give us the true color and shape of the little republics of Italy as they waxed and waned around the scaffolding of the Duomos. No one, however, who has had occasion to examine the literature of any period of history famous in art can have failed to note with surprise how little has been written of the contemporary architecture. He seeks in vain for any expression of critical appreciation; and the official records are for the most part meagre in the extreme. Those buried in the archives of Venice, Siena, and Florence have been diligently exploited and ingeniously interpreted by Professor Norton, so that his narratives are not without new points of history, especially in relation to the architects, their bitter emulations, their processes of experiment, and their conduct of the works; and in respect to the progress of construction, in each case interrupted or encouraged according as the fortunes of the little state were low or high. No contemporary event or ceremonious pageantry which could give color and animation to the story of the building has been overlooked; and no one can close the book without a new sense of the historical significance of these great buildings, and their supreme value as witnesses in the history of the human mind.

We heartily trust that Mr. Norton has been encouraged to justify the promise of his title, and to extend his labors into other contrasting fields of human endeavor illustrated by the churches of the Middle Ages. Let us not forget, also, to thank him for his copious index, which doubles the value of his book; and for his appendix, with its formidable array of documentary evidence. — *Henry Van Brunt.*

Fragments of Christian History to the Foundation of the Holy Roman Empire. By JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN, Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1880.

THE volume bearing this modest title is made up of twelve chapters, each of which, taken separately, is an essay complete within itself; all taken together form a consecutive narrative of the work accomplished by Christianity during the first eight centuries of its existence. No attempt is made to clear away the mists which enfold the origin of Christianity, — only an effort to reveal its tendency and measure its influence during the period named.

The author says, "In the study of comparative religions, which is one of the boasts of our day, we should at least make sure of one of the things to be compared." Of all, the one most accessible to us is Christianity. To elucidate some of the mysteries of its growth, and to paint the conflict waged between it and paganism, this book is written. Every page bears witness that the volume was not penned in the interest of any certain set of opinions as opposed to other opinions; even in reporting controversies, the author shuns partisanship, and places every struggle in such a light as to disclose the highest motives and noblest qualities of all the combatants, and also to show that the struggle itself was a necessary element in the evolution of truth. According to the author's interpretation, Christianity is, above all else, "a gospel for the salvation of human life." To this primary mission it subordinates art, literature, and science. Its goal being individual purity, as the basis of a divine society on earth, its process is primarily subjective development, and its chief element *moral force*, or what the writer more strikingly re-christens "ethical passion." It is by no means claimed that this passion belongs to Christianity alone, only that in Christianity the influence of this passion is most constantly and powerfully exerted.

As Christianity has to do with conduct, its features are mostly clearly revealed in the lives of the great men who espoused its faith and promoted its interests; hence, a series of historical portraits is presented. Of these, the first is that of Jesus, and the opening chapter

is devoted to showing the transition from the conception of the Messiah (under which title he appealed to the Jews only, and to them as a Hebrew Cæsar) to that of the Christ, under which name he became the ideal spiritual guide of the whole world.

The attempt to conceive the amazing influence of early Christianity is enforced by parallels to certain features of it in more recent history. One of many happy instances of this is the following. Its rapid growth at the outset, among the poor, is explained by its socialistic element; and a parallel which aids in making this intelligible is suggested in the influence of the same element over the corresponding class during the French Revolution and in our own day.

The ethics of the New Testament are sharply divided into that of the Gospels, which is characterized as individual, ideal, and sentimental (exaggerated in the monastic code), and that of the Epistles, which is organic, and evidently prescribed for the regulation of a complex society. The direct teaching of Jesus was the former. The modified application of that teaching to the actual conditions of life as it is in an organized state, was the mission of Paul, whose portrait in bold lines and vivid colors fills several attractive pages, and whose work is summed up as follows: "We remember only that that eager and many-sided mind has done for us the necessary task of transforming the Galilæan idyl, the tragedy at Jerusalem, the narrow Messianic hope, from a local tradition to an imperishable possession of mankind."

As the author, furthermore, insists that we cannot know Christianity through an acquaintance with its bigotry, cruelty, and fanaticism, but compels us to look at its ideal side, — so, in the same generous desire to know its best, when he comes to the study of Paganism, he insists that we cannot know it through its cold scepticism, hard indifference, and despair, but he shows us its power at flood-tide, not at ebb, and illustrates it by its most exalted types, Seneca, Antoninus, and Aurelius. An honest, vivid sketch of Paganism in its faiths and its ceremonial accompanies the account of its conflict with Christianity. It is frankly declared that, "so far as mere opinion goes," the later Paganism was a formidable rival to the Christian scheme, but as a method of life, as an inspirer of ideal aims, Paganism falls pitifully short. The conflict which ends in the transformation of Rome from Pagan to Christian is graphically portrayed; and we see how this change goes on side by side, and keeps pace with the decay of that vast Empire to which Rome had grown from the limits of a single city, till a new Rome had expanded to the almost boundless extent of the "Holy Roman Empire."

More of new value is contributed, perhaps, in the chapter devoted to St. Augustine, than in any other. St. Augustine's power over the Christian mind lay in the fact that in him was renewed that sense of sin so keenly felt by St. Paul. It was this personal conviction which rescued the world from the palsy of fatalism (inherent in Manichæism) by showing that the real battle of life is waged, not with external nature, but within the soul itself; and that, consequently, with each individual must be determined the issue of the contest.

Many an entire volume has been devoted to ecclesiasticism, which has failed to convey so much of its spirit and its system as are given here within the compass of a few pages. It was the mission of Leo the Great, by the aid of ecclesiasticism, to lay the foundations of New Rome. The pattern wrought so skilfully by him was woven in shrewdness and patience by hundreds of thousands of monks the world over. The office of monasticism, and the qualities demanded in those who served its manifold purposes, are painted with a generous comprehension. Their social and political power, the aid they rendered in bringing the barbarians under the spiritual rule of Rome, when the latter could not have accomplished their physical conquest, is bravely told.

The alliance of church and state under the rule of Charlemagne is the final event of the book. This brings us to the beginning of the Feudal Age, and we close this, hoping that the impliedly promised volumes on Mediæval Christianity will hasten their coming. — *May Wright Sewall.*

Certain Men of Mark. Studies of Living Characters. By GEORGE MAKEPEACE TOWLE. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1880.

THIS little volume contains eight biographical sketches of living European statesmen. England is represented by Gladstone, Disraeli, and Bright, France by Gambetta and Victor Hugo, Germany by Bismarck, and Spain by Castelar, while royalty enters the list in the persons of the three Emperors.

Mr. Towle's ability as a writer of graceful

English is well known, and receives a new proof in these pen-portraits. They aim to give, not careful studies of politics, but simply striking impressions derived from personal observation and reflection. At the same time they avoid the danger of too great superficiality, and suggest, as every essay should, a reserved power which promises more serious work. — *Ephraim Emerton.*

Self-Culture: Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Spiritual. A Course of Lectures. By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1880.

DR. CLARKE'S book has already reached a third edition, which it well merits, for it comprises a valuable series of essays, or lectures, on physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual self-culture.

Throughout the book there is a clear, logical unfolding of the ways and means of reaching this culture. The Introduction treats somewhat of the beginnings of education in childhood. The trite saying that "Education is development," is invested with new life by reason of the method used in treating of this development. Dame Nature is shown to be the real primary teacher, and parents and teachers ought to become thoroughly imbued with the thoughts drawn by the author from Nature's teachings. He pleads for a sunny childhood as the starting-point of a happy, useful life, and a faith that "love and happiness should be the rule in this life."

In the essay on "Man's Duty to Grow," he cites the lives of Margaret Fuller, Milton, Columbus, Spinoza, George Fox, and Harriet Martineau, to show the growth attainable despite unfavorable circumstances. He urges the training and care of the body, as the temple of the soul. Just as the carpenter takes care that his box of tools is in order, as the musician keeps his instrument in tune, so are we to do as much for our "wonderful box of tools," our "organ with thousands of pipes."

To teachers especially are the lectures on "Self-Knowledge," "The Powers of Observation," and "The Reflective Powers," exceedingly valuable. "Know thyself" is approached on all sides, and the principle involved in the saying is strongly insisted upon. We are to look out for the "beam in our own eye." The faculties by which one learns to know and enjoy the world that lies around him in all its beauty and variety are to be cultivated to the fullest extent. To cultivate these faculties, Dr. Clarke urges the study of the natural sciences. In speaking of the reflective powers he says: "The frivolity, the superficial life, which men satirize as frequent in women, is usually due to the absence of culture of their reflective powers in youth. Men first insist that women shall not pursue serious studies, but only external accomplishments, and then they condemn them for being so frivolous and empty." This state of affairs will probably pass away with the advance of more liberal views on educational questions.

The author also speaks of the need of the reflective powers in matters of religion. He says that, though free thought may sometimes, for a season, produce scepticism, it must in the long run lead to the sight of truth. "The best and highest view of Christianity must come from the general exercise of reason in regard to it." The pages devoted to "The Intuitional Nature" and "The Conscience" teach true, practical religion. They show how this can be taught in the public schools, without offending the followers of any creed. There are beautiful lessons taught by the poets, — of the Divine Presence discovered in the "visible universe." The essay on "Reverence" is one to ponder over in these days of American haste and irreverence. The writer credits our young people with being generous and sympathetic; he also wishes them to express these feelings in acts of courtesy and attentive respect. From the reverence felt for the visible good, we are to lead to increased reverence for that which, although invisible, is intuitively known.

There are valuable essays on "The Education of Courage," on "Hope," and one on "Amusements," suggestive as to the education of children by means of play, and as to the means that may be employed by temperance workers in their labor of reforming and reclaiming.

These lectures contain much imperishable material. To those whose reflective powers are not well developed, the book will be a valuable aid to thought. There is strength for the weak in the proofs given that, though bodily health is necessary to powerful mental effort, nevertheless strong, cultivated will-power can serve to overcome bodily weakness. There is help for all in the plea for the nobility of hopeful, helpful daily toil, that shall make strong the weak-willed, and stir up the sluggish mind. "Daily work is one of the blessed influences which keep the soul strong and sane."

Some contradiction is noticed, as in the Introduction the practice of giving prizes is decried, while in the essay on "Finishing Everything" prizes are not objected to as an incentive for good work, although the effect on the mind is the same in either case. There is also much repetition, which, however, better impresses and fixes the thoughts gained. But, altogether, one reads section after section, finding them all interesting and beneficial; and after reading the book one feels inclined to keep it handy for frequent reference. — *Isabella King.*

Stories of the Sea, told by Sailors. By E. E. HALE. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"WHAT shall young people read?" is one of the standing questions of the time. The thousands of books written "especially for the young" which come every year from the American press, instead of forming a satisfactory answer to the question, emphasize the need of restating it.

The book above named is one of the happy consequences of a conference about children's reading.

This volume is the second of a series of four, two of which are now before the public. The others are promised at an early date. Its three hundred pages contain accounts of a dozen of the most famous exploits on the sea, including discoveries, battles, and shipwrecks.

The author's idea is that the actors in any event are its proper historians; and that whatever their narratives may lack in literary finish will be more than made up in accuracy and vividness. Hence the usual form of consecutive narrative is avoided, and these stories are told in quotations from the log-books, diaries, letters, and official reports of the participants in the actions. When these sources are inadequate, they are supplemented by generous extracts from Navarrete, Hakluyt, Southey, Prescott, and authors of the first rank.

That book is the most helpful which produces in its readers mental activity, which arouses their curiosity and drives them to further investigation, and which in investigation sends them beyond all go-betweens, to the original sources. By this standard, "Stories of the Sea" is a valuable book, since more than aught else, it is suggestive. The almost entire absence of dates in the quoted portions seems a fault. Perhaps the author omitted them to compel from his readers the question, "When?" and to force them to find the answer, — but as the book will be read by many young people to whom a well-furnished public library and Colonel Ingham's unique store are alike inaccessible, one feels that the value of the volume would be enhanced were the *when* of each event definitely stated.

The need of seeing at least two sides of every historic event, and a good lesson in intellectual justice, are taught in several instances where the journals and reports of opponents in an engagement are placed side by side.

Throughout, the volume is a double object-lesson. It shows authors how to write for young people, and it teaches young people how to read. May both classes profit from the lesson! But particularly does one wish that historians might learn from it the superiority of *direct* over *indirect* quotation. — *May Wright Sewall.*

Some Summer Days Abroad. By WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, Bishop of Iowa. Davenport, Iowa: Charles G. Plummer. 1880.

BISHOP PERRY gives in this little book, by means of a series of interesting sketches, an account of a trip to England during the summer of 1878; the occasion of the trip being the Second Lambeth Conference of Bishops in Communion with the church of England. He tells of historic Chester, "the rare old city," which he visited during the gala days of the Whitsuntide, and speaks kindly of the reverend Dean of Chester, Dr. J. S. Howson. The history of the old cathedral, and the accounts of services held therein; the details given of architectural beauty and grotesque carvings; the description of the quaint and curious objects in the ancient-walled city itself, — make up an entertaining and instructive chapter.

A pleasant ride between the tall hedgerows and cosey surroundings of an English country scene brings one to the next cathedral city, Lichfield, which is steeped in legendary lore, its name (the field of the dead) connecting it with the persecutions attending the introduction of Christianity. Here also are memories revived of Addison, Johnson, and Garrick, of the Roundheads and Cavaliers. Next come the familiar names of Rugby and Coventry. By a mishap, fortunate for both writer and reader, Bishop Perry is forced to spend a short time at Rugby, where he pays tribute to the memory and home of the beloved Headmaster.

In the description of Coventry the reader can "almost see the train of mailed knights sweeping down the crooked, narrow streets, or the solemn procession of gray cowled and clad monks emerging from their cloisters."

A pleasant summer day is spent at Kenilworth and Warwick with the crowd of associations that hover thickly around these time-honored names, and then the Bishop visited Stratford-upon-Avon, — where, sitting in the little parlor at the Red Horse Inn, once occupied by the author of the "Sketch Book," he is reminded of England's immortal poet.

True English hospitality, as shown toward the members of the conference at Oxford, is well described, as is also the "Commemoration," — the grand gala-day of the University. The gathering of the "dons"; the cheering or groaning as the popular or unpopular notabilities of England appear upon the scene; the conferring of the degrees; the prize essays and poem; the lunch in the grand hall of All-Souls' College, where the faces of Heber and Jeremy Taylor look down from the pictured walls, — recall an occasion somewhat like our own Commencement Day.

The chapters on "London Sights," Westminster Abbey, Kensington, Cambridge, and the famous Charterhouse, give a most vivid and familiar view of the noted places, and of the personages associated with them.

"The Lord Mayor's Dinner" receives a realistic description; so that the reader almost finds himself sitting down with an easy grace among the celebrities there assembled.

The sketches were first written for the diocesan papers, and naturally those touching upon the conference are replete with entertaining details of the transactions and *personnel* of that reverend body, and those upon the services in the different noted cathedrals are of peculiar interest. At the opening of the conference at Lambeth, the office of the Holy Communion was given with the Archbishop of Canterbury as celebrant. The Archbishop of York preached the sermon, and uttered the thought that, "whilst we are resolved to hold fast the faith committed to us, we may endeavor in one point to go beyond our fathers; the candor and the charity that spring from a firm trust in the *truth*, — these should be our aim and special study."

The volume is affectionately inscribed to Mrs. Perry as "the best of wives, and the best of travellers." — *Isabella King.*

Home Life and Influence. By WILLIAM GREENLEAF ELIOT, D. D., Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Revised and enlarged from the Twelfth Edition of "Lectures to Young Women." Published for the Author, by G. I. Jones & Co. St. Louis: 1880.

THESE six lectures, entitled respectively "The Problem," "Home," "Duties," "Education," "Follies," and "Woman's Mission," were originally prepared and delivered in 1852–53 while the author was pastor of the "Church of the Messiah"; but the thirty years that have passed since their composition have not detracted from their vital interest for us to-day. They form a book that deserves a wide reading, not only by wives, mothers, and daughters, — to whom it is first of all addressed, — but by all who are interested in woman's true progress. The author sets forth and defends a view of woman's "sphere" which will doubtless meet with opposition from some quarters; but he is at the same time so calm and moderate in his statements, and so earnest in his desire to promote the true interests of woman, that his most pronounced opponents cannot fail to give the book a careful and attentive reading. And especially will his words be read with timely interest by many who have been disgusted with the extravagant claims made in behalf of woman by her well-meaning, but over-zealous and short-sighted friends. The author very rightly, as I think, regards *the home* as the place in which woman may do her best work for the upbuilding of society, and the perpetuation of our republican form of government. Not that he limits her activities to the four walls of her room; not that he fails to recognize unusual circumstances which make it perfectly allowable for her to enter one of the learned professions, or engage in some other form of labor which until lately has been done almost exclusively by men; — all this he admits, but still insists that for the vast majority of women the care of the family, the ordering of her household, the education and training of her children, and such duties as these will always necessarily occupy the most of her time. The whole book is so well worth reading that I hesitate to recommend any particular part of it; but I cannot refrain from calling attention to the lecture on "Education," which contains so many excellent ideas on a subject which is becoming more and more important every day. It is especially profitable to read the words of a laborer in this field for so many years, and particu-

larly when so many of our schools and collegiate institutions are annually turning out young women with a so-called liberal education, when in reality they are only furnished with a meagre smattering of the rudiments of an education, and who have hardly any sound ideas concerning their future domestic or maternal duties. — *G. H. G. McGrew.*

Forms of the French Verb. By CHARLES W. STONE. Cambridge, 1880.

THIS book is a convenient book of reference for beginners in French; its help, however, resembling that given by a literal translation, as it gives no rules for construction, but merely the actual forms. It contains a large number of verbs conjugated in full, printed in large type, and a list of principal parts. The questions and list of verbs for exercise are of little importance. If a man wishes to be able to find instantly any part of any irregular verb, this is the book he needs; if he prefer to go to work in a more scholarly way, and learn the rules of French conjugation, he will find "The French Verbs at a Glance," by Mariot de Beauvoisin, a much more useful book. Indeed, since we have such an excellent little volume as the latter, it is difficult to find any *raison d'être* for Mr. Stone's work.

Revelations of a Boston Physician. By CHARLES WISTAR STEVENS, M. D., Boston: A. Williams & Co.

WE are sorry that this book is by a Harvard graduate, for it would be discreditable to any one to be its author. It claims to be the true experience of a physician in good standing; but whether true or not, much of the matter is fit for only the lowest grade of sensational novels, or the *Police News*, and papers of a similar class. The experience as narrated is simply that of a physician among degraded and unfortunate families in a large city, and should never appear in book form for popular sale. The disgusting and appalling stories can under no circumstances do any good, and may easily do considerable harm. The language used is bad, and the whole book shows a want of good taste.

ERASTUS BRAINERD (1874) is engaged upon an adaptation of John Oldcastle's "Journals and Journalism." The general features of the original will be retained, and there will also be many new facts of special interest to American journalists and readers, besides portraits and fac-similes.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829) has now in press (Lee & Shepard, Boston) "The Legend of Thomas Didymus." This work is the result of a long study of the New Testament and is put in the form of a story. It is a virtual commentary on the four Gospels and the events in the life of Jesus, — a description of the condition of the world at the time of Christ's coming; it gives the geography of Palestine, — a description of ancient Alexandria, with its public and private life, its museums and temples. Philo is introduced, with his method of interpreting the Old Testament. Jesus is shown as he would appear to the various classes around him, — to the bigoted and liberal Pharisees, the Stoics, the Epicureans, and the unprejudiced Romans. Interwoven with all are the traditions of the Talmud, and the religious customs derived from it. The view of Christ taken in this book is that of a rational Christianity, which accepts the supernatural element as in harmony with nature, combining the Natural and Supernatural in one.

PROFESSOR NATHANIEL S. SHALER (*s.* 1862) and WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS (*s.* 1869) are now engaged on an important and valuable scientific work which is destined to become an indispensable companion to all students of natural science, and to that large and increasing number of people who find a deep interest in studying the operations of the creative forces. The work is entitled "Illustrations of the Earth's Structure," and will be issued, in large quarto form, in several parts, each of which will be devoted to one of the clearly defined divisions of the subject, — such as Glaciers, Mountains, Volcanoes, Rivers and Valleys, Lakes, Coasts and Islands, Structure of Rocks, etc. Each part will be complete in itself, and will be embellished with many pictures of typical forms and structures. These pictures are chiefly heliotype impressions of photographs taken directly from nature, and thereby preserve perfect accuracy and noteworthy precision of outline. Those of the Jungfrau, Matterhorn, Aeggischhorn, Aletsch Glacier, Rhone Glacier, and other scenes among the higher Swiss and Italian Alps, (from large carbon photographs by Braun, of Dornach,) are full of grandeur and impressiveness; and the scenes from the Himalayas, from Norway, and other remote regions, add a deep interest. All these are included in the first part, "Glaciers," which will soon be published. The text describes in vigorous language the latest and most advanced acquirements in this department of science. The preparation of the work has been carried on with the utmost care, and there can be little doubt that "Illustrations of the Earth's Surface" will be one of the notable scientific works of the present year. The publishers are James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER: the writer's name must invariably be attached, but not necessarily for publication.

The subscription price is $3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

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UNDOUBTEDLY there will be two opinions regarding the advisability of changing the form of *The Harvard Register*, and we need only say that the new form was not adopted until we became thoroughly convinced that it would ultimately be to the great advantage of all subscribers. The cover is the design of Charles H. Moore, Instructor in Drawing and Principles of Design, at Harvard College. The printing is by John Wilson & Son, of the University Press, Cambridge. The paper is from the Pepperell mills, owned by Charles Fairchild (1858).

We present this month a portrait and sketch of Henry W. Longfellow, who for eighteen successive years, 1836–54, was Professor of Belles Lettres at Harvard. The sketch is by William D. Howells, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. The portrait is the work of W. B. Closson, who has risen to the front rank of American wood-engravers, and the engraving in this number is alone sufficient to show his superior skill and artistic feeling. The sonnet is by Charles T. Dazey, who has been chosen unanimously the class poet of 1881.

The present number is a good indication of what *The Harvard Register* is to be during the year 1881. We shall strive to improve each successive number, and trust that at the close of each volume our subscribers will think it worth binding in permanent form.

WE have had some complete sets of *The Harvard Register* for 1880 bound in half-morocco. They make a handsome book of 254 pages, having title-page and index, and illustrated with 75 engravings. In the bound copies there is not one line of advertising matter. The whole will be sent postpaid to any address, on receipt of $3.15. Any subscriber sending us all the numbers for 1880, together with $1.15, will obtain in return the year's numbers neatly bound in half-morocco.

OUR advertisements are worthy of notice by every reader of the paper, not only because they are its chief support, but also because they contain considerable information. Nearly every advertisement contains some item that was supposed by the advertiser to be of peculiar interest to the readers of this paper.

THE February number of *The Harvard Register* promises to be exceptionally good. The Rev. Edward E. Hale contributes a biographical sketch of the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, which is accompanied by an admirable portrait by Closson. Professor Hermann A. Hagen furnishes a history of the Entomological Department of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; Professor Francis H. Storer gives an article on Agricultural Schools; Professor Ezra Abbot, a sketch of the Harvard Divinity School Library; the Rev. A. P. Peabody begins his series of biographical sketches of all the Presidents of Harvard University; ex-Mayor Charles H. Saunders describes (with five illustrations) the memorial tablets recently erected by the city of Cambridge; Colonel Thomas W. Higginson discusses the duties of the university graduate in politics; and Professor Charles R. Lanman shows the beauty and value, and argues for the more general study, of the Sanskrit language. Henry F. Buswell writes the history of the Pi Eta Society, and Dr. J. Walter Fewkes the history of the Newton High School. Besides, there will be a large quantity of University news, book notices, etc.

REALIZING that obituary sketches ought to be prepared with far greater care than most of them are nowadays, whether for this or other papers, the editor purposes following a different plan in the future. He will merely chronicle the death in the issue immediately after he hears of the decease of an officer or graduate, and in the next issue will appear the obituary sketch, made up not only of such facts as can be gathered from papers, from reports, and elsewhere, but including all information sent

to him by the friends and classmates of the deceased. By this means any one can aid in making complete the life-record of every graduate of the University; including the schools of Medicine, Law, Divinity, Dentistry, Science, Agriculture, etc. These obituary sketches are not intended as eulogies, but merely records, and the editor hopes that every one knowing interesting facts relating to graduates will unhesitatingly send them. All clippings and items of this nature, after their use in *The Harvard Register*, will be given to the editor of the "Quinquennial Catalogue."

WE are always pleased to receive items, suggestions, and articles from any of our readers who have something to say that may prove interesting to graduates, friends, and officers of Harvard and other universities. Information regarding the work of Harvard men is especially sought for, and we desire every one who can furnish any item that reflects credit on a benefactor, graduate, officer, or undergraduate of the University, to send it to this office.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN FUND.

IT must be gratifying to the friends of Harvard University, and particularly to the friends of the Divinity School, to learn that nearly $10,000 more than the $130,000 asked for as an additional Divinity School Fund has been secured. This large sum was raised at a time when the plans of the School were discussed, unfavorably as well as favorably, to such a degree that it is doubtful whether any university topic ever received more consideration or more opposition. Now, however, a call is being made for $50,000, the rest of the $80,000 having already been pledged, for the suitable maintenance of the Botanic Garden. There is but one side to the discussion of the advantages to be secured by placing the pecuniary condition of the Garden on a better foundation. Every one, whether scientist or not, can well afford to take some interest in the prosperity of the Botanic Garden, which in the past thirty years has had directly and indirectly such great influence in improving the study of an important department of natural history. The call is signed by Dr. Asa Gray, whose name is known in many homes by reason of his books written after identifying himself with the Garden at Cambridge; by Alexander Agassiz, who is the great benefactor of another department of natural history; and by Professor Goodale, the director of the Garden.

Professor Goodale, in his article in this issue of *The Harvard Register*, has shown clearly the need of this money; and as the sum is small and the friends of the University are unnumbered, it is to be hoped that the call for $50,000 will be responded to even more generously than the call for the Divinity School just mentioned. Contributions of any amount can be sent to E. W. Hooper, Treasurer of Harvard University, 70 Water Street, Boston.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

A CANDIDATE for admission to Harvard College must write, at one of the regular entrance examinations, a composition on a subject taken from English classics specified in the requisitions for admission. The writing of a few pages of correct English prose is simple enough; but the fact is, that only few requirements cause so many "conditions" to candidates. It is, therefore, evidently necessary that the College should prescribe to the upper classes the writing of English themes. This duty is imposed first upon the Sophomores, who have to write six themes during their year. Instruction in rhetoric is at the same time provided for them in a course having two recitations a week, — the only course, besides "themes" and "forensics," prescribed after the Freshman year. The number of themes to be written by Sophomores and by Juniors, who also have six during their year, is indeed small; but faithful work upon these exercises demands no inconsiderable amount of time, and affords to the student valuable practice in writing. The open criticism, moreover, practised by our instructors in themes, is very effective; since, as is well known, a piece of severe sarcasm goes a great way toward correcting faults in composition. To meet, even more fully than heretofore, the individual wants of theme writers, the corps of instructors in English has this year been enlarged; so that we now have three instructors for Sophomore themes and rhetoric, two of whom also have charge of Junior themes.

Juniors have, besides their themes, four forensics, or compositions in which the argument, and not the style, is taken into account. Until this year the instructor in Junior forensics has been a professor, too busily engaged with his regular courses to attend properly to these

exercises. Forensics have consequently been simply marked and returned without further comment to their authors. But we now have an instructor who can devote a due amount of time and attention to the criticism of forensics, attention which, since the abolition of Junior prescribed logic, is more than ever needed. Under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Peabody, the Seniors prepare four forensics, but have no themes prescribed. It is to be noted that, for the encouragement of special study, the College allows candidates for honors to substitute for forensics theses in their particular branches.

In 1877 Professor A. S. Hill established the three-hours elective course English 5, the subject of which is "Advanced Rhetoric and Themes." This course is taken mainly by Seniors who have attained some success in previous theme writing; but is open to Juniors, who may count one hour a week of this course in place of Junior themes. English 6, the subject of which is "Oral Discussion" or debating, was established by Professor Hill last year, and is open to Seniors only. Both of these English courses are well attended, and encourage excellent practice in written and oral composition. As an indication, finally, of the best work done by students in English composition, the rank-list of 1880 shows that thirteen men of the graduating class received honorable mention in English composition; for which distinction an average mark of eighty-five per cent in the prescribed themes and forensics, or in English 5 and either themes or forensics, is required.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

AMERICAN *vs.* EUROPEAN.

THE value of a degree conferred by an American university is often a matter of discussion in English publications; and as our universities are generally misrepresented, our readers will find some points of interest in the following letter sent to the *Christian World*, a large London weekly, by Henry Norman, of Leicester, England, a recent graduate of the Harvard Divinity School (1880), and now a member of the Senior Class in Harvard College (1881).

The two letters recently published in your columns from Dr. Thomas and Mr. Greenwood concerning the value of American degrees, together with the general and dense ignorance of the English public regarding such degrees, render imperative a few words of explanation from some one who is familiar with the educational institutions of both countries.

The great error into which most Englishmen fall when considering this subject is lack of discrimination. Dr. Thomas says that he received his degree sixteen years ago from Waynesburg University. Waynesburg is a town in Pennsylvania, of 12,000 inhabitants. Its "University" is a small sectarian college, with six instructors. Taking into consideration the rapid growth of most towns here, it is probable that this institution was of much less importance sixteen years ago. Knowing these facts, there is no difficulty in estimating at its true value an honorary degree from Waynesburg University. So far, then, Mr. Greenwood is right.

But he proceeds to express his pain that Dr. Thomas "should defend the use of these (i. e. American) diplomas," and adds this sweeping and rather mixed metaphor: "There exists in my mind the same estimation of a medical man or minister using an American 'D.D.,' as I have for the smart Yankee who has failed as a dry-goods dealer in the States, and comes over here as Dr. ——, to give a credulous public the benefit of his wonderful cures for rheumatism." It makes no difference, he tells us, in his estimation, whether the degrees are bestowed or acquired.

Now, although I agree with Mr. Greenwood in his low opinion of a medical man who would use an American D.D., I wish to make a most earnest protest against this kind of slashing and ignorant statement, of which so much is to be found in England. The State of Ohio alone is said to contain thirty-six colleges, many of which are empowered to confer degrees, and we all share Mr. Greenwood's surprise that any one would accept so lofty an honorary degree as that of D.D. from such an institution as Waynesburg University; but has Mr. Greenwood, who has "travelled considerably in the States," ever heard of Harvard University, of the University of Michigan, or of Yale College? Has he any suspicion that it requires as much scholarship to matriculate at Harvard as to obtain the ordinary B. A. at Oxford or Cambridge? and that the Harvard B. A. means four years' work on the top of this matriculation? Is he aware that the Harvard M.A. — or, as it is written here, A.M. — means the degree of B.A. plus a year of hard work and several examinations, and that the Cambridge M.A. means only B.A. plus £25? And, lastly, does he know that the Harvard degree of Ph.D. is as difficult to obtain as almost any degree in the world? Yet this very degree of Ph.D. is so despised in England that an Englishman who stated to some literary friends there that it was his intention to study for it, was advised, "I really would n't, if I were you, for a Doctor of Philosophy is so much sniffed at here, you know." And an educated English lady, when told that the gentleman in question had gone to America to get his Ph.D., remarked, "To purchase it, I presume?"

Up to a short time ago this degree could be bought from Jena, yet there is no degree in the world preferable to the Ph. D. of Leipzig or Berlin. So, too, although some Philadelphia rascal is at present in prison for selling bogus degrees, — finding, by the way, many customers in England, — and although there are unfortunately, on both sides of the water, many persons distinguished by a high honorary degree from an institution like that at Waynesburg, or from some other one of the many "universities" which are unknown even to Americans, nevertheless there are scholars and their rewards in America also, and an "A. M. Harv." is in no way inferior to an "M. A. Oxon." In her honorary degrees, too, the standard of Harvard is even higher than in those taken in course.

Therefore it is necessary that an exact discrimination be made between different "American degrees," and above all things desirable that we may hear no more sweeping denunciations from persons thoroughly ignorant of the facts in the case.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS.

PENSIONS FOR UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

AT a meeting held Nov. 29, 1880, the following action was taken: —

Whereas, the President and Fellows, having been informed that certain friends of the University are disposed to give money for the purpose of ultimately establishing a system of pensions or retiring allowances for University officers, desire to open the way for such gifts: —

Voted, that the Treasurer open upon his books a permanent account with the title "Retiring Allowance Fund," to which account all gifts for pensions or retiring allowances shall be carried, there to accumulate until the fund shall have become, in the judgment of the President and Fellows, adequate to the support of a suitable system.

Voted, that the following rules for the administration of a system of retiring allowances be entered upon the record for the purpose of exemplifying what the present Corporation, after careful consultation with the present professors and assistant professors, regard as a suitable system.

1. Any person in the service of the University and sixty years of age, who has held an office of the grade of an assistant-professorship, or of a higher grade, for twenty years, shall be entitled to a retiring allowance of $\frac{20}{40}$ of his last annual salary in activity, and to an additional allowance of $\frac{1}{40}$ of his last annual salary for each year of service in addition to twenty; but no retiring allowance shall exceed $\frac{40}{40}$ of the last annual salary in full activity.

2. No person under sixty years of age shall be entitled to a retiring allowance; but the President and Fellows may at their discretion pay to any person, who, while in the service of the University, has become incapable of discharging his duties by reason of permanent infirmity of mind or body before the age of sixty, whatever allowance, if any, he would be entitled to receive under Rule 1, were he sixty years of age.

3. In computing the retiring allowance of a person who entered the service of the University, as a professor or at an equal grade, at an unusually advanced age, the President and Fellows may at their discretion add a number of years, not exceeding ten, to his actual years of service; and such a person may be granted a retiring allowance after ten years of service instead of twenty.

4. Any professor or officer of like grade entitled to a retiring allowance, who with the consent of the President and Fellows shall give up a part of his work and the corresponding part of his salary, shall have a right, upon this partial retirement, to a retiring allowance computed under Rule 1, upon that part of his full salary which he relinquishes; and upon his complete retirement his allowance shall be computed on his last full annual salary, and his years of partial retirement shall count as years of service.

5. The President and Fellows may, in the exercise of their discretion, retire wholly or in part any professor or officer of like grade, who has reached the age of sixty-six, upon the retiring allowance to which he is entitled.

6. The President and Fellows retain power to alter these rules, without however abridging the rights which individuals in the service of the University shall have acquired under them.

7. The obligation of the President and Fellows to pay retiring allowances would be neither greater nor less than their obligation to pay salaries, so that if misfortune should compel a percentage reduction of salaries, retiring allowances would be reduced in the same proportion.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

SPECIAL MEETING, DEC. 22, 1880.

THE Hon. Charles R. Codman, President, in the chair. The Board voted to concur with the President and Fellows in the following appointments: —

William Schofield, A.B., as Proctor.

Manuel Jacob Drennan, A. M., Instructor in English, for the current academic year.

G. Stanley Hall, Lecturer on Pedagogy and the contemporary German Philosophers, for the current year.

Standing Committee to visit the Botanic Garden and Herbarium: — Leverett Saltonstall, Fred. L. Ames, William Boott, John Cummings, William Gray, Jr., Augustus Lowell, H. H. Hunnewell,

J. Warren Merrill, Francis A. Osborne, John C. Phillips, Henry P. Walcott, Henry Cabot Lodge, Henry Winthrop Sargent, all of Boston; George Ellwanger, of Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Meehan, of Germantown, Pa.; J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York City.

Additions to other Visiting Committees were made as follows: —

Divinity School. — Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., of Portland, Me.; Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D., of New York City.

Law School. — Francis C. Barlow, Peter B. Olney, Charles C. Beaman, Jr., Edmund Wetmore, all of New York City.

Lawrence Scientific School, the Bussey Institution, the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. — Samuel M. Felton, of Philadelphia, Penn., William E. Worthen, of New York City, Alphonse Fteley, of Boston, Clemens Herschel, of Boston, Ernest W. Bowditch, of Boston, Thomas C. Clarke, of New York City.

Medical and Dental Schools. — John C. Dalton, M. D., and Austin Flint, M. D., of New York City; Algernon Coolidge, M. D., of Boston.

Observatory. — Simon Newcomb, of Washington, D. C.; J. Montgomery Sears, of Boston.

Academical Department. — Henry D. Sedgwick, of New York City; Julius Dexter, of Cincinnati, O.; J. D. Runkle, of Albany, N. Y.; and Percival Lowell, Charles G. Loring, J. B. Torricelli, Edward Edes, Alpheus Hyatt, Thomas B. Curtis, David Sears, Richard M. Hodges, Charles Francis Adams, of Boston.

THE HARVARD LIBRARY.

Librarian Winsor, in his forthcoming annual Report, makes this appeal: —

"I could wish that the income of the Library would warrant an enlargement of the Bulletin, so that this special work might be made more extensive. It is due to bibliographical science that the Library should aid in advancing the study of that science, and it is due to all who are learning how to use large collections of books that the best guides to such use should be provided from some quarter. The University has about it a body of trained specialists, and through them can greatly help not only resident users of books and students of bibliography, but also might very properly add this to the ways in which it can assist the larger constituency of well-wishers and dependents who look to it as a source of encouragement or of direct assistance. The Bulletin has been enabled to do more than could otherwise have been done, by the generosity of William B. Weeden, of Providence, — a gentleman who finds time amid business pursuits to sympathize with, and effectively promote, such work as scholars are engaged in. I wish to make it known that another well-known friend of learning stands ready to help endow this work of the Library, if others will join him; and I trust that in this way an adequate endowment for the Bulletin may be procured. I have thought that the Bulletin might in another way meet a wider want. The University needs, I judge, an organ in which record can be made of its progress, and in which first announcements of discoveries in science or intended publications in literature can be noted. It may not be amiss at some time to convert the Library Bulletin into just this record."

After going on to state the work done during the year in the reclassifying of the books, and showing that for every book reclassed about five cards must be found in the catalogue and re-marked, the Report furnishes from the Curator of the Shelves, George Francis Arnold, the following statement of the principles upon which this work is based: —

"The controlling purpose has been to make the new classification coincide, as far as possible, with the special needs of each department of the College instruction, in order to bring within easy reach and in the most convenient order for consultation, with direct reference to actual research, all those books which the instructors and special students in the several departments will wish to use in their own fields. The decisive question, therefore, in determining where any work shall be placed is not so much, Where does this appear in the subject catalogue? as, primarily, What department of college instruction has the most frequent need of this work, and therefore the best claim to it? and, secondarily, In immediate connection with what other works is it likely to be used? The answer to the first question determines to what general class it shall be assigned; the answer to the second, the definite shelf on which it shall be placed, and its precise position on that shelf.

"Thus the arrangement of the literature of each country is primarily by periods, and secondarily by classes, rather than by classes alone, as formerly, for the reason that the first is the ordinary method of study. So also the biographies of political men, collections of speeches, etc., are placed with the history of their period, because they are likely to be most frequently used in connection with historical study. But even if it should appear that the speeches are more used by the department of oratory than by that of history, the historical department would still be regarded as having the best claim to them in the classification, for the reason that their importance for research would still lie in the field of history rather than of oratory.

"Thus the Library is practically breaking up into a number of special working libraries, each as com-

plete in itself as the claims of the others will allow. In the case of works which are definitely needed in more than one department, the lack of these in the incomplete departments will be made good as far as possible by the use of references in the shelf-guides, and of dummies on the appropriate shelves indicating the exact position of the missing works.

"In the details of the system the prevailing order is the chronological. This is applied minutely, not only to the periods of history and literature, but also to general works on any subject, to various editions of an author's works, to different biographies of the same person, and, in general, whenever it can be of real service. The alphabetical order is used as subordinate to the chronological chiefly in the case of biographies, collected works of different authors, and the separate works of a single author, and independently in the local histories of each country or State."

The Report states, further, that the accessions of the year to the University Library have been 7,247 volumes, and of these 4,782 were added to the College Library, making the total number of volumes in that library 187,300, while the entire University Library has 253,123, besides about 200,000 pamphlets. Following Professor C. H. Toy's statement of the Semitic department, the Report speaks of a system which has been introduced during the past year.

"Early in the year, after a conference with some of the gentlemen having charge of the forensics and themes of the College course, it was decided to post up in the Library notes on the literature of such subjects as were given out for these exercises, and to place the books thus referred to in alcoves, to which the students might have ready access. It was hoped that, by this means, more thorough preparation for writing would be made, and the search for books be conducted with greater economy of time, and with larger freedom from embarrassment and uncertainty. As to the result of this endeavor Dr. Peabody is quoted as saying: —

"'It is impossible to overestimate the worth of the bibliographical indications and helps furnished for the subjects of forensics. They have inaugurated a revolution. The students in general avail themselves, to the utmost of their receptivity, of this aid. There is not one forensic in ten that does not show painstaking study. I am inclined to think that the average mark for the forensics of the Senior year will be raised at least twenty per cent.'

"Professor Hill says: —

"'In my course on Oral Discussion, these references have been of special value as furnishing material for thought, suggesting arguments, and at once stimulating and directing the work of preparation for debate. There is no doubt that, other things being equal, those who make most use of the aids thus furnished acquit themselves the best in the class-room.'

"Mr. Perry writes: —

"'I find considerable improvement in themes since lists of authorities have been prepared. Once or twice really valuable monographs have been given in on a subject which has been illustrated by a copious list of references. So far from unfitting the writers for original work, it seems to me that the aid thus given induces the student to examine different authorities, and to weigh them carefully, instead of blindly following some possibly untrustworthy writer, who has been discovered by chance. The exercise which the students thus get in the practice of research, and in estimating the value of various authorities, seems to me something of the greatest importance.'"

Of the circulation the Librarian says: —

"The books registered for both home and hall use at the desk on call slips, 49,798 in all, do not include the over-night use of 'reserved books'; but, adding these, the total loans of books registered for the year is 60,304.

"The reserving of books by instructors is still an important help to the Library's usefulness. During the year, 35 of the officers of instruction have designated 3,330 volumes to be so marked. They have required the setting apart of eight alcoves, against four which were in use last year.

"Mr. Kiernan has drawn from our records a comparative statement of the use of our books now and five years ago, by the same class of borrowers. The result is this. While five years ago 57 per cent of the students used the Library, now it is 77 per cent; while each user then, on an average, drew out 14 books, 19 are drawn out now without counting the use 'over night,' and if that use be included, 31 are taken. The percentage of users among the undergraduates has risen during the same time, —

For Seniors	from 71 to 88
For Juniors	" 60 to 83
For Sophomores	" 59 to 83
For Freshmen	" 54 to 65 "

One of the most important departments is thus referred to: —

"The American maps belonging to the Library have all been placed in portfolios, and arranged on sliding shelves. It proves a very rich collection, and I doubt if there exists elsewhere, certainly not in this country, its superior as regards the earlier maps and charts. A new catalogue of them is needed, which would be much more useful if it included similar maps (particularly the earlier ones), which are bound in with early works of geography and history. I have it in contemplation to prepare such a catalogue."

The Report concludes by giving credit to Robert N. Toppan (1858) for a valuable series of coins, given by him, and arranged in a handsome case, each coin fitly labelled.

A SWIMMING BATH.

To supplement the Gymnasium at Harvard, there is need of a spacious water-tank, or swimming-bath. Its advantages would be many and various. In most cases it is thought salutary to take a sponge bath immediately after exercise. But at the time convenient for most men to use the Gymnasium the baths are crowded, and many are forced to bathe in their own rooms, or to dress without bathing. A plunge bath just cool enough to give the system a gentle shock, would be exceedingly refreshing. It would diminish the possibility of taking cold, which to many is the great bane of the Gymnasium. Moreover, it would afford the opportunity of learning to swim, for which, at present, there are no facilities in Cambridge, and none in Boston that can readily be made available.

Surf-bathing has its attractions, but the beach, with its shifting sands, deceptive undertow, and foaming breakers, is no place to learn to swim.

The man who can make a few strokes without sinking has not learned to swim, any more than the child who can take a few steps without falling has learned to walk.

To be able to keep afloat for a long time, to dive, to swim under water, to rest one part of the body while using another, etc., constitute the art of swimming, and these are acquirements that give one confidence in himself, and render his services in time of need valuable to others.

Aside from these advantages swimming in itself is an invigorating exercise. The head is thrown back, the chest expanded, and the extensor and flexor muscles of arms and legs are brought powerfully into play. As a means of enlarging the breathing capacity, and developing the muscles of the chest, I know of no other single exercise to compare with it. A water-tank suitable for swimming purposes could be put to another use which at once recommends itself. It is impossible even for experts in rowing to ascertain the amount of work the individual members of a crew are capable of doing, or the style of stroke most effective for a given crew for a certain distance. But the facts may be approximately obtained by aid of the following arrangement. Suspend over the centre of the tank a boat-rigged platform, or strongly constructed shell, to be dropped into the water when it is not used for bathing purposes. To this boat attach a large dynamometer adjusted so as to record the number of strokes pulled by any crew with a given stroke for a certain time. Let a similar attachment be made to record the work of individual members of the crew. Then such a contrivance would record the exact amount of work done each day towards propelling the boat. To facilitate the action of the oars while the boat is at rest, and make the resisting medium the same as though the boat were in motion, the water might be made to revolve in circles perpendicular to the bottom by having the ends of the tank curved. Or this objection might be overcome by lessening the width of the oar-blades, a plan feasible and essentially practicable.

The best locality for this swimming-bath is at the rear of the new Gymnasium. The present dressing-rooms could be used, and the water could be warmed by steam from the boilers of Memorial Hall and the Gymnasium. The chief obstacle urged against this bath is the lack of a sufficient supply of pure water; but good authorities say that an abundant supply can be obtained from a number of wells sunk in the immediate vicinity, or be pumped daily from the Charles River at flood-tide. As there are so many reasons for the construction of a swimming-bath, and so few obstacles in its way, it has seemed desirable to bring the matter to the consideration of those interested. — *Dudley A. Sargent.*

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

Vol. VIII. No. 1, of the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy contains the eighth number of the series of reports on the results of Alexander Agassiz's dredgings in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea: — "Études préliminaires sur les Crustacés, Première Partie," by Alphonse Milne-Edwards of Paris (68 pp., 2 plates). A few species obtained by the "Hassler" and "Bibb" expeditions have also been included in this report.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

At the Medical School there are now 241 students, summarized as follows: —

Graduates' Course	7
Fourth Class	9
Third Class	75
Second Class	86
First Class	64

The students at the School this year came from the following States and countries: —

Massachusetts	176	Kansas	1
New Hampshire	15	Wisconsin	1
Connecticut	9	West Virginia	1
Maine	9	Michigan	1
Rhode Island	9	Pennsylvania	1
New York	4	California	1
Vermont	3	Idaho	1
District of Columbia	2	Chili	2
Ohio	1	Canada	1
Kentucky	1	Ireland	1
Florida	1		

One hundred and twenty-three of the students in the School have already received the following named degrees from Harvard or elsewhere: A. B., 94; S. B., 9; M. D., 7; A. M., 5; B. S., 5; Ph. B., 2; D. B., 1.

There are 120 students in the Medical School who

are graduates of Harvard and other institutions, as follows: —

Harvard College	57	College of New Jersey	2
Amherst College	9	Berkshire Medical College	1
Brown University	8	Colby University	1
Yale College	8	Georgetown College	1
Dartmouth College	7	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1
Boston University	6	New York Medical College	1
Tufts College	3	Olivet College	1
Williams College	3	University of Vermont	1
Boston College	2	Worcester Free Institute	1
Holy Cross College	2	Wesleyan University	1
Bates College	2		120
Massachusetts Agricultural College	2		

The committee on the new building which is to be erected on Boylston Street are engaged in the consideration of plans now being prepared by the architects, Ware & Van Brunt.

There are forty-three officers of the Harvard Medical School: the President of the University, twelve professors, eight instructors, three lecturers, nine assistants, one demonstrator, one curator, and eight special clinical instructors.

HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

THE Committee on the further endowment of the Harvard Divinity School gladly and gratefully announce, that subscriptions have been received in excess of the sum asked for by them, and herewith make their final report. While the immediate necessities of the School are thus relieved, the Committee, in concluding their official labors, would still commend it to the interest of those who would gladly see its power of usefulness indefinitely increased.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, *Chairman.*
CHARLES C. EVERETT, *Secretary.*
HENRY P. KIDDER,
SAMUEL C. COBB,
RUFUS ELLIS,
EDWARD E. HALE,
ARTHUR T. LYMAN,
CHARLES C. SMITH,
Committee.

THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School, notwithstanding that the work required for obtaining a degree has been within a few years materially increased, began the year with 156 students; summarized as follows: —

Third Year's Students	13
Second Year's Students	57
First Year's Students	57
Special Students	29

The character of the students at the School is shown by the fact that more than two thirds of them have already obtained degrees from various institutions: 98 holding the degree of A. B., 7 that of A. M., 2 Ph. B., 1 B. S., and 1 LL. B.

The degrees were obtained as follows: —

Harvard University	80	Columbia Law School	1
Amherst College	4	Emory College	1
Brown University	3	Sheffield Scientific School	1
Buchtel College	3	University of Vermont	1
Yale College	3	Bowdoin College	1
University of New Brunswick	2	Boston College	1
St. Xavier College	2	U. S. Military Academy	1
Delaware College	1	Trinity College	1
Oberlin College	1	Dartmouth College	1
		St. Lawrence University	1

The students in the School come from the States and countries named below: —

Massachusetts	77	Delaware	1
New York	11	Virginia	1
Ohio	11	Texas	1
Maine	7	Kentucky	1
New Hampshire	6	North Carolina	1
Illinois	5	Indiana	1
California	4	Wisconsin	1
Connecticut	3	Michigan	1
Pennsylvania	3	Arkansas	1
Georgia	2	Rhode Island	1
Missouri	2	Tennessee	1
New Jersey	2	New Brunswick	4
District of Columbia	2	Nova Scotia	1
Maryland	2	Japan	1
Vermont	2		

The Law School Library now contains 19,909 volumes and 2,700 pamphlets. 935 volumes were added last year. As the old and worthless volumes are from time to time removed from the shelves, it can safely be said that there is no law school library in this country so valuable as that in Cambridge.

PEABODY ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

MANY changes have been made of late, tending towards the permanent arrangement of the collections as planned by the Curator. The number of visitors increases as the character of the Museum is understood.

The northern room and gallery, now open to the public from nine to five o'clock, contain objects from mounds in North America, and from ruins and ancient burial-places and tumuli in Central America and Mexico. The changes in this room and gallery consist in the removal of the series of models representing the Cliff-houses and old and present Pueblos, and the pottery, implements, and other objects from the adobe ruins of Utah, the pueblos of New Mexico, etc., and the exhibition in their place of a large number of things from the mounds, including nearly a thousand specimens of pottery not before exhibited. The floor of this room is now entirely devoted to the "mound-builders." On the gallery, the Peruvian collection, which is on deposit subject to purchase, has been removed to cupboard cases,

and its place filled by a recent addition of pottery from Nicaragua, and the important collection of "mummies" and objects from the burial caves in Mexico. The latter collection occupies two large wall cases, and is particularly rich in fabrics, sandals, ornaments, and stone implements found in the bundles containing human skeletons. In one of these bundles, portions of the skeletons of four individuals were found, one skeleton being represented only by the leg bones and a few vertebræ, which were carefully done up in a band of cloth and placed with the other bones and objects in the large bundle. A small Egyptian collection is, for the present, also placed on this gallery.

On the hall floor on the second story two new cases have been placed, in which are arranged the models of the ancient and present Pueblos, and ruins of Cliff-houses, and the pottery and implements that were formerly in the room below. On the walls of this hall are many photographs of Pueblos, ruins, etc., and a map showing the distribution of the ruins and the inhabited Pueblos in Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico.

In the southern room on this floor the Peruvian, Brazilian, and other South American collections are arranged in their permanent cases. There is now on exhibition a large and valuable addition to the Peruvian collection which has just been presented by Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, of Boston. The gallery of this room has recently been opened, and contains the collections from the Pacific Islands, Japan, China, India, and Africa. Two wall cases and a portion of the railing case of this gallery are temporarily occupied by portions of the collection relating to the present Indians of Mexico. One large case is filled with the peculiar and highly colored pottery made by the Indians of Guadalajara; another is devoted to the basket work; and in the railing case are specimens of the agave leaves, with all the implements used by the Indians for preparing, twisting, and weaving the fibre, including a native hand-loom, fully illustrating the method of manufacture of rope, cloth, and other things from this most valuable of plants to the Southern Indians. By the side of this is a hand-loom, complete in all its parts, on which is a partly woven bag of cotton and wool. Then follows a collection of objects illustrating the method of preparing and grinding corn and baking the meal, with specimens of the bread of different kinds. These are only a small portion of the interesting collection of Indian products to be exhibited on the opposite gallery as soon as the cases there are completed.

The northern room of this floor is to be devoted to the general collection of stone implements, ornaments, pottery, etc., from recent and present Indians of North America. It contains, in temporary cases, a portion of the Alaskan and Californian collections, and a few special lots. Among the most interesting of the latter is a series of implements found in the gravel of New Jersey, which are arranged side by side with similar palæolithic implements from the corresponding gravels of France. The upper room, containing the large collection of human crania and skeletons, and the northern gallery of the first floor, on which will be placed the European collections, will not be ready for some months.

Among the late additions are several hundred human crania, of various nations, received from the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and a valuable series of French crania presented by Dr. Topinard, of Paris. An important collection of rude stone implements, of palæolithic forms, from Massachusetts, has been received from Mr. David Dodge of Boston.

HENRY N. HUDSON.

HIS "HARVARD EDITION" OF SHAKESPEARE.[1]

IN 1844 we listened, in Cincinnati, to a course of Lectures on Shakespeare by Mr. Hudson. He was then a young man, and among his hearers were persons who had been readers, and even students, of Shakespeare more years than the lecturer had lived. But they found themselves instructed and profoundly impressed by what they heard. Not only had he already mastered a very large portion of the best Shakespearian literature, but — what was of more worth — he had brought his own mind into the closest relation with that of his author, and in his treatment of the several plays he often seemed less the critic or commentator than the man behind the scenes and in the confidence of the great dramatist. In 1851 he commenced the publication of his well-known edition of Shakespeare, which in its readings, introduction, and notes indicated at once a large conversance with the labors of others, a keen discrimination as to all mooted questions, and — more than all — what we may best term a critical genius, whose conjectures are never unlikely to be divinations. Since the appearance of that edition, while Mr. Hudson has indeed done other things, and done them admirably well, he has continued to be, chief of all, a student of Shakespeare, and we doubt whether any man understands the poet better than he does. He, of course, has read not a tithe even of the valuable volumes and monographs that have been written about Shakespeare's works as a whole, single plays of his, or vexed questions concerning him; for these would demand a score of lives. But he has kept even pace with all that is fresh and new in his chosen department; he has a hospitable mind; and in this new edition we are sure that nothing of essential importance furnished by other critics has been pretermitted, while not the least valuable of the illus-

[1] *The Complete Works of* WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *with a Life of the Poet, Explanatory Foot-notes, Critical Notes, and a Glossarial Index.* Harvard Edition. By the REV. HENRY N. HUDSON, Professor of Shakespeare in Boston University. In 20 vols. [10 already issued.] Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1880.

trative material will be found in what the editor has himself contributed. The edition is, in typography and mechanical execution, all that could be desired, being simply elegant, without being too costly for the numerous public that ought to profit by it.

Mr. Hudson is not among our graduates; but the "Harvard" on his title-page suggests our recognition of his name as one which we are sorry to miss in our Catalogue. — *A. P. Peabody.*

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

AT the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dec. 15, notes on the Geology of Mt. Desert were given, by William M. Davis (*s.* 1869).

AT the meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Nov. 3, President Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862) showed an interesting carboniferous fossil from Illinois; Alpheus Hyatt (*s.* 1862) described the moulting of the lobster; and Frederick W. Putnam (Curator of the Peabody Museum) exhibited a remarkable piece of pottery from an Arkansas mound, and referred to the supposed resemblances between the pottery from these mounds and from Peru.

AT the regular monthly meeting of the Harvard Club of New York, held at Delmonico's, Dec. 18, at 9.30 P. M., a committee was appointed to report nominations for officers for the ensuing year; supper was served at 10 P. M., and the following candidates for membership were elected: —

Francis E. Abbot (1859).	James F. Slade (1878).
John W. Munroe (1871).	Wm. G. Twombley (1879).
George F. Canfield (1875).	John L. Lamson (1880).
Herbert H. Drake (1877).	Charles Morgan (1880).

THE St. Botolph Club of Boston, held its annual meeting, and elected among its officers the following Harvard graduates: President, Francis Parkman (1844); Vice-Presidents, John Lowell (1843); Martin Brimmer (1849); Treasurer, Franklin 'Haven, Jr. (1857); Executive Committee, George B. Chase (1856), Charles C. Soule (1862), Henry Cabot Lodge (1871), James R. Chadwick (1865), Samuel A. Green (1851); Election Committee, to serve three years, John T. Morse, Jr. (1860), Charles Fairchild (1858); Art and Library Committee, Francis D. Millet (1869), Justin Winsor (1853).

ON New Year's Eve, a number of graduates and students living in Buffalo, N. Y., dined together at the Palace Hotel. This dinner is virtually a repetition of one given to John Fiske (1863) last winter, and has resulted in the appointment of a committee of five gentlemen, representing the cities of Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, who are empowered to provide an annual dinner for the Harvard Alumni of Western New York. No club has been formed and no constitution or organization adopted, but it was the feeling prevailing at the informal meeting after the recent dinner that an annual gathering of the Harvard men of this part of the State would be pleasant and perhaps useful. E. Carleton Sprague (1843), the oldest living graduate in Buffalo, presided at the dinner at the Palace Hotel. On the menu the following names were printed: —

RESIDENTS.

E. C. Sprague (1843).	Thomas Cary (1874).
Joseph P. Carr (1850).	William F. Kip (1876).
Frank W. Fiske (*f.* 1855).	R. H. Worthington (1877).
George Gorham (1857).	George A. Hibbard (1880).
Edmund S. Wheeler (1863).	Charles P. Norton (1880).
Frank M. Hollister (1865).	DeLancey Rochester (1881).
Ammi Cutter (1872).	Carleton Sprague (1881).
L. D. Rumsey (1872).	John S. Bryant (1882).
Ralph Stone (1872).	William W. Kent (1882).
Charles H. Kip (1884).	

GUESTS.

Frank W. Elwood (1874).	Curtis Guild, Jr. (1881).
John B. Olmstead (1876).	Robert W. Lovett (1881).
Ed. M. Wheelwright (*f.* 1876).	Charles MacVeagh (1881).
Ed. W. Atkinson (1881).	George C. Buell (1882).
Charles A. Coolidge (1881).	Henry B. Cabot (1883).

AT a general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dec. 1, M. E. Wadsworth (Ph. D. 1879) discussed the appropriation of the name "Laurentian" by the Canadian Geological Survey. The President, Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862), gave further details of the structure of the carboniferous centipedes, to show that they should be classed as a distinct suborder of Myriapods.

NOTES.

THE total number of Students in the "Annex" at present is 44.

APROPOS of the Harvard "Annex" which, as is well known, is simply private instruction by the University instructors, it can be said that the wife of George Dimmock (1877) attends lectures and works in the Zoölogical Laboratory at the Leipzig University, having all the advantages of a male student, except in that she is only a private student of Professor Leuckart.

PROFESSOR LANMAN will give a course of six lectures on the Ancient Literature of India, with sketches of Vedic life and customs, and metrical translations of a number of the best hymns of the Vedas. These lectures will be given in No. 11 Sever Hall, and the first will take place about the middle of February. They may be attended without charge by any one, whether connected with the University or not. They begin at 7.30 P. M.; and the dates will be announced later.

COMPLAINT having been made in one of the college papers that the members of the "Annex" attend the lectures of Dr. Hedge in such numbers as to make it necessary that the lectures should be

given in a less convenient room, it is perhaps well enough to say that there is no class connected with the "Annex" under Dr. Hedge, and that no application has been made at any time for the admission of young ladies to the classes of the gentlemen. The College has not been asked to make any concessions in the direction of co-education. The classes connected with the "Annex" are convened in private rooms provided by the managers, and not in rooms of the University.

THE larger range of greenhouses has long been inadequately provided with heating apparatus. Professor Charles S. Sargent, a few years ago, replaced the disconnected and small flue-furnaces, by a single large boiler. Although this boiler was found capable of fully heating the houses, the plants have been felt to be in considerable peril from frost, in case of accident to this single source of heat. The failure of the fire for a few hours during severe weather would undoubtedly cause the loss of the most costly specimens. The friends of the University will therefore be glad to learn that this danger has been lessened, if not wholly removed, by a recent gift from one of the Committee to visit the Garden. Mr. Hunnewell has provided, at his own expense, a second boiler, of larger capacity than the older one, and has defrayed the cost of having it connected with the present system of pipes. During the recent cold weather the new boiler was subjected to a severe test, but its work was found entirely satisfactory.

GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

JAMES F. JACKSON (1873) is City Solicitor of Fall River.

WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN (1870) is Treasurer of the Associated Charities, Boston.

WILLIAM WESLEY LEAKE (*l.* 1855) is one of the leading lawyers of Dallas, Texas.

BENJAMIN FOSDICK HARDING (1878) is master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

REV. J. NELSON TRASK (1862) lectured on the Indian question in Iowa City, Iowa, Nov. 28.

DR. FRANCIS A. HUBBARD (1873) has been unanimously re-elected City Physician of Taunton.

ALPHONSO M. WEEKS (*t.* 1880) has accepted a call to become pastor of the Unitarian Society at Chelsea.

HORACE DAVIS (1849), of San Francisco, failed of an election to Congress from the first California District.

FRANCIS OGDEN LYMAN (1871) is practising law. His office is at No. 36 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.

THE Fairchild Paper Company, of Boston, has succeeded to the business of Charles Fairchild (1858), proprietor of the Pepperell Mills. Mr. Fairchild is president of the company; and is also a member of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson, & Co., of Boston.

FRANK D. MILLET (1869) contributes an illustration, "Chloë," to the December issue of the *American Art Review*.

JOHN BULLOCK CLARK (*l.* 1854) has been re-elected to Congress as representative from the eleventh Missouri District.

EUGENE H. SMITH (*d.* 1874) is practising dentistry with Professor Luther D. Shepard, at 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

GEORGE PEARSON (1870), of Mercer County, Penn., will be the reading clerk of the present Pennsylvania Legislature.

JOSEPH R. WALTER (1871) has been re-elected Recording Secretary and Historiographer of the Historical Society of Delaware.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR. (1855) is President of the Workingmen's Co-operative Saving Fund and Loan Association of Boston.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW HARRIS (*l.* 1849) was elected for the fifth time to represent the second Massachusetts District in Congress.

FREEMAN SNOW (1873) succeeds Isaac T. Hoague (1867), as instructor in the Constitutional History of the United States, at Harvard College.

FREDERICK O. VAILLE (1874), one of the editors of the "Harvard Book," is manager of the Colorado Telephone Co., of Denver, Col.

CHARLES THEODORE RUSSELL (1837), of Cambridge, was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress from the eighth Massachusetts District.

CHARLES EDWARD HOOKER (*l.* 1846), who has represented the fifth Mississippi District in the three last sessions of Congress, has been re-elected.

ROBERT GRANT (1873), the author of "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," is devoting himself almost wholly to the study of law, in Boston.

THOMAS SCOTT MILLER (1873) graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1875, and is now a successful practitioner at the bar of Dallas, Texas.

SAMUEL PASCO (1858), of Monticello, Fla., was the Presidential Elector on the Hancock and English ticket in Florida. He received 27,925 votes.

FRANCIS B. HAYES (1839), of Boston, was defeated for Congress from the fourth Massachusetts District, by only 115 votes out of a total vote of 21,262.

AN excellent portrait of the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis (1833) appears in the *American Art Review* for December. It is the work of Frederick P. Vinton.

DR. JOHN DIXWELL (1870) has resigned his position as general agent of the Massachusetts Society for Lost, Stolen, and Abused Children. He has been identified with the work for the past five years.

In consequence of his resignation the Society will turn over its work to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

WILLIAM HAYNE PERRY (1859), a lawyer of distinction in Greenville, S. C., was elected, Nov. 2, 1880, a member of the State Senate of South Carolina.

SELWIN ZADOCK BOWMAN (1860), who has represented the fifth Massachusetts District in Congress for two years, has been re-elected, receiving 16,662 votes to 11,699 for his opponent.

FREDERICK F. DOGGETT (1877), and a graduate of the Harvard Medical School in 1880, is now studying medicine in Vienna, Austria. His address is 22 Schloessel Gasse, Zimmern 14.

EBEN FRANCIS STONE (1843) is the recently elected Congressman from the sixth Massachusetts District, which has been represented in the two last Congresses by George Bailey Loring (1838).

EDWARD A. BIRGE (Ph. D. 1878) is devoting a portion of his leave of absence from his duties as Professor in the University of Wisconsin, to the study of physiology at the Leipzig University.

WILLIAM J. MORTON, M. D. (1867), of New York City, has been appointed Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, Vt.

DR. CLEMENT A. WALKER (*m.* 1850), after almost thirty years of unbroken service at the Boston Lunatic Hospital, has felt compelled, by reason of failing health and strength, to resign his position as Superintendent.

THE statements of Charles Francis Adams, Jr. (1856) on the duties of a teacher have been quoted in "Books and Reading for the Young," a recent volume by J. H. Smart, Indiana State Superintendent of Instruction.

WILLIAM A. SPINNEY (1878) delivered an essay on "To what extent may women be expected to engage in horticulture and floriculture," before the Newton Horticultural Society, at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Dec. 16.

EUGENE WAMBAUGH (1876), who graduated with highest honors in the Harvard Law School Class of 1880, has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He has established himself in his profession at Cincinnati.

DR. SAMUEL E. WYMAN (1874), late House Physician at the Boston City Hospital, having completed his course of medical studies in Europe, has opened an office for the practice of his profession, at No. 1 Putnam Avenue, Cambridge.

IN the article on James Russell Lowell is the statement that the Commemoration Ode was "recited at the dedication of Memorial Hall, July 21, 1865." The ground was not broken for Memorial Hall till 1870. See *The Harvard Register*, Vol. I. p. 33. The Ode was written for a commemoration of the sons of Harvard who perished in the war, held in Cambridge in July, 1865. The writer is correct in the date, but not the occasion. *C. P.*

WILLIS BOYD ALLEN (1878), of Boston, has been elected Class Day Orator of the Boston University Law School. At College he was a member of the Everett Athenæum, the Christian Brethren, the Π Η and Φ Β Κ Societies, and at Commencement he received a "Disquisition."

REV. FREDERICK N. KNAPP (1843), of Plymouth, enjoyed the honor of entertaining President Grant in the town of Plymouth, Oct. 14. The townspeople gave the General a fitting reception, and a four-column account of the exercises of the day appears in the *Old Colony Memorial*, published at Plymouth, Oct. 21.

SAMUEL GARMAN (Assistant in Ichthyology and Herpetology at the Museum of Comparative Zöology) has been elected a member of the Société Zoölogique de France, of Paris. This Society, organized in 1876, is the most progressive one of its class in France, and Mr. Garman is the only American on the list of members.

JOHN DAVIS LONG (1857) received a handsome tribute to his fidelity, integrity, and ability as Governor of Massachusetts during the past year in the large majority of votes which he received for re-election. In the city of Boston he ran more than 300 votes ahead of his ticket, receiving 25,666 votes, while the Garfield electors received but 25,347. He was mentioned as a suitable successor of Mr. Dawes in the United States Senate.

THERE were two errors in the list of Harvard Alumni who have been consecrated bishops in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as published on page 227 of *The Harvard Register* (November, 1880). Samuel Seabury (1724) was the father of Bishop Samuel Seabury, and died in 1764. The Bishop was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1748. Philander Chase (1818) was the son of Bishop Philander Chase, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1795.

THE Royal Arcanum is a secret beneficiary order, which was organized in Boston, June 23, 1877, "to meet the growing demand for a beneficiary order founded upon business principles." Among its officers are Dr. Joel Seaverns (1850), of Roxbury, Medical Examiner-in-chief; Dr. Norton Folsom (*m.* 1864), of Cambridge, State Medical Examiner for Massachusetts; and Dr. Edward F. Hodges (1871), of Indianapolis, Ind., State Medical Examiner for Indiana.

PERRY BELMONT (1872) has been elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of New York, which includes part of Long Island and Staten Island. "His election," the *New York Herald* says, "is one of the very gratifying results of the

canvass, since it adds to the Congressional delegation of the State a gentleman of capacity and character, who enters political life under the most favorable auspices, and thus initiates a public career abundant in brilliant promise."

EDWARD P. BOND (*t.* 1849) originated the idea of establishing public safe-deposit vaults in New England. Two years before any such vaults had been built in Boston he obtained from the General Court, in 1865, a charter for the Boston Safe Deposit Company, which did not, however, go into operation until 1875. He is the manager of the safe-deposit department of the Boston Safe-Deposit and Trust Company, which is a lineal successor of the first company for which he obtained the charter.

THE Concord School of Philosophy will open for a third term on Monday, July 10, and will continue five weeks. The Harvard men identified with the School this year are as follows: — Secretary, Franklin B. Sanborn (1855). Lecturers: Rev. William H. Channing (1829), three lectures; Franklin B. Sanborn (1855), three lectures on "Literature and National Life"; Harrison G. O. Blake (1835), readings from Thoreau; John Albee (*t.* 1858), two lectures; Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol (*t.* 1835), one lecture; and the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody (1826), one lecture.

THE Boston Public Latin School opened after the Christmas recess in the new building on Dartmouth Street and Warren Avenue, and now occupies "the largest structure in America devoted to educational purposes, and the largest in the world used as a free public school." It has twelve teachers, six of whom are graduates of Harvard, — the Head Master, Moses Merrill (1856); Masters, Charles J. Capen (1844), and Arthur I. Fiske (1869); Junior Masters, William Gallagher, Jr. (1869), Louis H. Parkhurst (1872), and Benjamin O. Peirce (1876).

DR. THEODORE W. FISHER (*m.* 1861) has been unanimously chosen Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Clement A. Walker's resignation. "Dr. Fisher is well known to the citizens of Boston. He is forty-three years of age, and son of Hon. M. M. Fisher of Medway. For the past nine years he has occupied the position of Examining Physician of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions. From 1863 to 1869 he was Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital. Previously he was resident physician at Deer Island, and was Surgeon of the Forty-fourth Regiment Mass. Vols. He is the author of valuable works on insanity, and brings to his new position experience and abilities of a high order."

FREDERICK P. FISH (1875), shortly after his admission to the Massachusetts bar, formed a law partnership with ex-Senator Wadleigh, formerly of New Hampshire, and the firm have since practised in Boston, where Mr. Fish has acquired high reputation as a patent lawyer. On the 23d of December, 1880, he appeared, as counsel before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in a suit brought to obtain damages for the infringement of a patent. We are told that Judge Blatchford evinced unusual interest in Mr. Fish's elaborate and able argument, and complimented him with close attention throughout.

GEORGE DEXTER ROBINSON (1856) was elected to Congress for a third term from the eleventh Massachusetts District by a majority of over 4,000 votes. The *Gardner News* said of him: "George D. Robinson, Congressman from the eleventh District, has been named for the Speakership of the next House, and those who are aware of the very able manner in which he has presided over committees of the whole in the House feel assured that he would develop first-class abilities as Speaker. Whether he is chosen Speaker or not, Mr. Robinson has a bright future before him. It has already been remarked that he may be Senator Robinson one of these days."

AT the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the First Church of Christ in Boston Nov. 18, the following Harvard men took an active part in the exercises: — Nathaniel Silsbee (1824); Rufus Ellis (1838); George E. Ellis (1833); Robert C. Winthrop (1828); John D. Long (1857); Frederick O. Prince (1836); William Everett (1859); Charles W. Eliot (1853); Grindall Reynolds (*t.* 1847); Phillips Brooks (1855); Charles C. Everett (*t.* 1859); Robert S. Rantoul (1853); George W. Briggs (*t.* 1834); Charles T. Brooks (1832); John H. Morison (1831). There were only two other speakers, the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., and the Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D., President of Yale College.

ERASTUS BRAINERD (1874) was one of the founders and first editors of the *American*, the weekly paper begun last October in Philadelphia, Penn., after the style of the *Nation*. His associate founders and editors were Professor R. Ellis Thompson of the University of Pennsylvania, and W. R. Balch, formerly of Boston. Among the Harvard contributors to the *American* have been Christopher P. Cranch (*t.* 1835), Thomas W. Higginson (1841), Willard Brown (1875), William M. Griswold (1875), Royal W. Merrill (1869), and Henry A. Clapp (1860). Mr. Brainerd has recently left the *American* to return to the Philadelphia *Press*, of which he is an associate editor. He was once connected with the old firm of James R. Osgood & Co., for whom he prepared the "Millais," "Titian," and other heliotype *Gallery* books; and later he was on the staff of the New York *World*.

THOMAS B. TICKNOR, Secretary of the Class of 1870, has been engaged in the publishing business ever since graduation. He first entered the office of James R. Osgood & Co., and remained there through the successive changes of the firm to Hough-

ton, Osgood, & Co., and Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. He has recently left the latter firm to become a partner in the new firm of James R. Osgood & Co., of which his brother Benjamin H. Ticknor (1862) is also a member. This firm has already shown, by almost unparalleled enterprise, what can be accomplished by men who combine experience, ability, means, and energy. Although established only a few months, it has now a good list of books, including several, published and in press, by Harvard men, such as "Self-Culture," by James Freeman Clarke; "The Memorial History of Boston," edited by Justin Winsor; "Illustrations of the Earth's Structure," by Nathaniel S. Shaler and William M. Davis; etc.

FORMER MEMBERS.

GEORGE L. BALCOM, for nearly two years a member of the class of 1839, is a resident of Claremont, N. H.

THOMAS M. DROWN (*f.* s. 1865), who was Instructor in Metallurgy at Harvard, 1869–70, is now Professor of Analytical Chemistry at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.

WYLIS A. SILLIMAN (*f.* 1878) is pursuing zoölogical studies preparatory for examination for the degree of Ph. D., under Professor Leuckart, at Leipzig University.

JOHN STEWARDSON (*f.* 1881) is studying in Paris for the École des Beaux-Arts, from which he expects to graduate as an architect.

JOSEPH MEINRATH (*f.* 1878) is the author of the "Phaeton Galop" played several weeks ago in Boston by the Park Theatre Orchestra. It has just been published by Oliver Ditson & Co.

CLARENCE G. JAMES (at one time in the class of 1879) is manager of the Purity Chemical Works, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemists, No. 304 Branch Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

LEMUEL FRANCIS SYDNEY CUSHING died in Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1880. He was born in Jamaica Plain, Nov. 23, 1827, and was the only son of Lemuel and Frances Cushing. He was a graduate of the Boston Public Latin School, and entered Harvard College in 1843. Much esteemed by his classmates for his personal qualities, and respected as a scholar, he took a high rank in the class of 1847, but left College before the termination of his Senior year. Between 1848 and 1852 he made two voyages to South America and Calcutta. For many years previous to his last sickness he was employed in the large printing and publishing houses of Cambridge. —*B. S. S.*

COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

JOHN AMORY JEFFRIES (1881) of the Senior Class has a paper "On the Fingers of Birds," in the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, Vol. VI. No. 1, pp. 6–11, January.

LEWIS J. BRIDGMAN (1881) read an original poem at the sixth annual reunion of the Lawrence High School Class of 1875, which took place, at Lawrence, on New Year's Eve.

FRANK HAMILTON HARVEY (1883) of the Sophomore Class was drowned while skating on Fresh Pond, Cambridge, December 24. He was the son of Dr. T. B. Harvey, one of the leading physicians of Indianapolis, Ind. He was born November 4, 1859, and had received his education in Indianapolis, first at the public schools, and later at Sewall and Abbot's Classical School, where he led his class. The *Indianapolis Sentinel* said of him: —

"He was all that is included in the grand word 'manly.' Unswervingly honest and truthful, courageous, painstaking in the discharge of all duties, faithful in every trust, he was a leader among his school-mates, and gave every promise of being a leader among men. It was yet too soon to judge of the success of his college life, but none doubted that it would be successful. Among all those 1,300 young men, he was deemed worthy of honorable mention by President Eliot in a private letter to a friend in this city; and on every ground of safe prophecy, he would have won in college as honorable a name as he did in school. To excellent ability he added also that most valuable of gifts, persevering and conscientious industry, thus promptly winning a foremost place among his mates. He excelled in manly sports, as well as in mental pursuits, and we may say in a word that his physical and mental powers combined to make a personality of unusual strength."

HARVARD MEN AS OFFICERS OF OTHER COLLEGES. NO. 2.

IN addition to the list given in the October number of *The Harvard Register*, the following graduates of Harvard have held, or now hold, positions at other colleges, as indicated below.

ALLEGHENY. — Timothy Alden (1794), President.

BENARES. — Fitzedward Hall (1846), Professor of Sanskrit.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. — Alva Woods (1817), President.

GREENVILLE AND KNOXVILLE. — Charles Coffin (1793), President.

PACIFIC COLLEGE. — James Morison (1844), Professor of Medicine.

GENEVA UNIVERSITY. — Willard Parker (1826), Professor of Anatomy.

CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY. — Willard Parker (1826), Professor of Surgery.

COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. — Robert Woodward Barnwell (1821), President.

IOWA COLLEGE. — Richard W. Swan (1842), Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

HAMILTON COLLEGE. — Ellicott Evans (1839), Professor of History and Political Economy.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. — Charles Kittredge True (1832), Professor of Science and Literature.

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE. — Jeffries Wyman (1833), Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, MARYLAND. — Edward J. Stearns (1833), Professor of Modern Languages.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. — John Revere (1807), Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Martyn Paine (1813), Professor of Medicine. Charles Brooks (1816),

Professor of Natural History. John Appleton Swett (1828), Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

MOUNT HOPE COLLEGE. — Theodore Russell Jencks (1821), Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. — William F. Allen (1851), Professor of Ancient Languages and History.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE. — Walter R. Johnson (1819), Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. — Richard T. Greener (1870), Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. — Fitz-Edward Hall (1846), Professor of Sanskrit, Hindustani, and Indian Jurisprudence.

ACADIA COLLEGE, NOVA SCOTIA. — John Freeman Tufts (1872), Professor of History, Logic, and Political Economy.

KENYON COLLEGE. — Charles Short (1846), President. James Kent Stone (1861), President and Professor of Latin.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY. — Charles P. James (1838), Professor of Law. Edward H. Welch (1840), Professor of German.

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY. — John Doane Wells (1817), Professor of Anatomy. Horatio Morison (1837), Professor of Mathematics.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE. — Noah Worcester (1832), Professor of Pathology. Edwin Smith Gregory (1852), Professor of Latin.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. — James F. Dana (1813), Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

UNION COLLEGE. — Rev. R. T. S. Lowell (1833), Professor of Latin. Nathan Hale (1838), Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, LOUISIANA. — Alexander Hill Everett (1806), President. Oliver William Bourn Peabody (1816), Professor of English Literature.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. — Stanford E. Chaillé (1851), Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. Carleton Hunt (1856), Professor of Civil Jurisprudence.

RACINE COLLEGE. — W. Stevens Parker (1850), President. John Holmes Converse (1857), Professor of Greek and Latin. William Jason Gold (1865), Instructor in Latin and Greek.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE AT WASHINGTON. — Frederick May (1792), Professor of Obstetrics. Stephen Chapin (1804), President. Charles Grafton Page (1832), Professor of Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. — Edward S. Dunster (1856), Professor of Obstetrics. William H. Pettee (1861), Professor of Mining. Charles E. Green (1862), Professor of Engineering.

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE. — Daniel Neil Bradford (1815), Tutor. Alva Woods (1817), President. John Everett (1818), Tutor. John Flavel Jenkins (1818), Professor of Mathematics. Charles Walker (1818), Tutor and Librarian. Thomas Leaming Caldwell (1819), Tutor.

BROWN UNIVERSITY. — Rev. Perez Fobes (1762), Professor of Natural Philosophy. William Ingalls (1790), Professor of Anatomy and Surgery (1811-23). Alva Woods (1817), Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (1824-28). Charles William Parsons (1840), Professor of Physiology.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. — Daniel Oliver (1806), Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. James Freeman Dana (1813), Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829), Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Edward Swift Dunster (1856), Professor of Obstetrics.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT. — Royall Tyler (1776), Professor of Jurisprudence. Daniel Clarke Sanders (1788), President. William Sweetser (1815), Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Henry Williamson Haynes (1851), Professor of Greek and Latin. William J. Morton (1867), Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. William Cowper Simmons (1868), Professor of Greek. Charles Fletcher Dole (1868), *pro tempore* Professor of Greek.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE. — Clement L. Smith (1863), Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin, and Librarian. Isaac Sharpless (*s.* 1873), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. Robert B. Warder (*s.* 1874), Professor of Chemistry and Physics. Francis G. Allinson (1877), Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin.

PROFESSORS IN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES. — *Meadville:* George Washington Hosmer (1826), Professor of Pastoral Theology. Oliver Stearns (1826), President and Professor of Theology. Abiel Abbot Livermore (1833), President and Professor of Theology. George Jacob Abbot (1835), Professor. Charles Henry Brigham (1839), Professor of Ecclesiastical History. George Lovell Cary (1852), Professor of New Testament Literature. — *Andover:* Eliphalet Pearson (1773), Professor of Sacred Literature. Leonard Woods (1796), Professor of Theology. Joseph Henry Thayer (1850), Professor of Sacred Literature. John Wesley Churchill (1865), Professor of Elocution. — *Newton Theological Seminary:* Henry Jones Ripley (1816), Professor of Sacred Literature. Ezra Palmer Gould (1861), Professor of New Testament Interpretation. — *George H. Johnson.*

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[Under this head it is intended to give a record of all published work of Harvard graduates and officers. To make the record complete it is absolutely necessary that the writers themselves should send to this office the necessary data. In this issue we print the titles of books reviewed in the various issues of *The Harvard Register* for 1880. If any Harvard publications of last year have been omitted we should be pleased to have the memoranda of them sent to us.]

Timothy Bigelow (1786). — "Diary of a Visit to Newport, New York, and Philadelphia, during the Summer of 1815, by Timothy Bigelow." Edited by a Grandson [Abbott Lawrence (1849)]. Boston: Printed for private distribution. 1880.

John Lee Watson (1815). — "Paul Revere's Signal." The True Story of the Signal Lanterns in Christ Church, Boston. By the Rev. John Lee Watson, D.D. 1880.

James Freeman Clarke (1829). — "Self-Culture: Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Spiritual. A Course of Lectures." By James Freeman Clarke. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1880.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829). "The Iron Gate, and Other Poems." By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1880.

Samuel F. Smith (1829). — "The Mystery of Life," a Poem read before the Alumni of Brown University, June 15, 1880. Published with Edward L. Pierce's address, "The Public and Social Duties of the College Graduate," in pamphlet of 45 pp.

Charles T. Brooks (1832). — "William Ellery Channing: A Centennial Memory." By Charles T. Brooks. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880.

Francis Bowen (1833). — "Gleanings from a Literary Life, 1838–1880." By Professor Francis Bowen, LL. D., Alford Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1880.

Edward J. Stearns (1833). — "The Faith of our Forefathers." An examination of Archbishop Gibbons's "Faith of our Fathers." By the Rev. Edward J. Stearns,

D. D., Examining Chaplain of the Diocese of Easton. Fourth edition, revised. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1880. 12mo. pp. 380.

Thomas Cushing (1834). — "Private Schools." A Lecture read by Thomas Cushing, late Senior Principal of Chauncy Hall School, before the American Institute of Instruction, at Saratoga, July 7, 1880. Boston: New England Publishing Company, 1880. Pamphlet, 28 pp.

Cyrus A. Bartol (*t.* 1835). — "Principles and Portraits." By Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol. 1 vol. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, $2.00.

James Russell Lowell (1838). — Two Sonnets: "Mercedes." "The Prison of Cervantes." *Harper's Magazine*, January.

Samuel Eliot (1839). — "Poetry for Children." Edited by Samuel Eliot. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. 16mo. 328 pp.

"The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Six Stories." Edited by Samuel Eliot. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. 12mo. pp. 210.

Edward Everett Hale (1839). — "Stories of War, told by Soldiers." Collected and edited by Edward E. Hale. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880. pp. 264.

"Crusoe in New York, and other Tales." By Edward E. Hale. 1 vol. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"Stories of the Sea, told by Sailors." By E. E. Hale. Boston: Published by Roberts Brothers. pp. 302.

Joseph H. Allen (1840). — "Three Phases of Modern Theology: Calvinism, Unitarianism, Liberalism." By Joseph H. Allen, A. M., Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. Boston: George H. Ellis.

"Fragments of Christian History to the Foundation of the Holy Roman Empire." By Joseph Henry Allen, Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1841). — "Short Studies of American Authors." By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. pp. 60.

The following contributions to the *Woman's Journal*: "Supercilious Wisdom," Dec. 4. "Princes and Princesses," Dec. 11. "The Society for Political Education," Dec. 18. "Motherhood," a Poem, Dec. 25.

William A. Richardson (1843) and **George P. Sanger** (1840). — "Supplement to the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Vol. II. No. 8. Legislation of 1880." Edited by William A. Richardson and George P. Sanger. Boston: Published by the Commonwealth. Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth, 117 Franklin Street.

Charles C. Perkins (1843). — "The Kneeling Angels in the Church of St. Domenick at Bologna." *American Art Review*, January.

A Review of Dr. G. Henry Lodge's translation of "The History of Ancient Art," by John Winckelmann. *American Art Review*, December.

Asa Gray (A. M. 1844). — "Natural Science and Religion." Two lectures delivered to the Theological School of Yale College, by Asa Gray. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1880. 16mo. pp. 111.

Timothy Bigelow (1845). — "Reply to Francis Brinley on the Claims of Hon. John P. Bigelow as Founder of Boston Public Library." Read before Boston Antiquarian Club, May 11, 1880. Pamphlet, 50 pp.

John Austin Stevens (1846). — "The Southern Campaign in 1780. Gates at Camden." *Magazine of American History*, December.

Fitzedward Hall (1846). — "Doctor Indoctus. Strictures on Professor John Nichol of Glasgow, with Reference to his English Composition." Reprinted, with Additions and Emendations, from the *Statesman*. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, 1880. Pamphlet, 64 pp.

Charles E. Norton (1846). — "Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages. (Venice, Siena, Florence.)" By Charles Eliot Norton. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1880.

James W. Savage (1847). — Address delivered before the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture at Omaha, September 22, 1880. pp. 18.

"The Discovery of Nebraska." An historical sketch read before the Nebraska Historical Society, April 16, 1880. By James W. Savage. Pamphlet, 42 pp.

Ferdinand C. Ewer (1848). — Discourses on the Imprisonment of the English Priests, for Conscience' Sake in the Nineteenth Century. *N. Y. Herald*, Dec. 20, 1880, and Jan. 3, 1881. Published in book form by E. & J. B. Young & Co., New York.

Thomas Chase (1848). — "The Irish Question": Notice of an Address at Haverford College by James Hack Tuke, an English philanthropist. *Friends' Review*, Dec. 18.

Frederick Frothingham (1849). — "What think ye of Christ?" *Unitarian Review*, December.

Horatio R. Storer (1850). — "An Open Letter" to the City Council, in which attention is called to some important matters relating to Newport's sewage and water, and to the completion of some repairs of Tanner Street. The *News*, Newport, R. I., Nov. 1.

William F. Allen (1851). — A Review of Morris's "Manual of Classical Literature." *University Press*, Madison, Wis., Dec. 16.

Stanford E. Chaillé (1851). — "State Medicine and State Medical Societies." By Stanford E. Chaillé, A. M., M. D., New Orleans, La. Extracted from the Transactions of the American Medical Association. Philadelphia: Collins, Printer, 705 Jayne Street, 1879.

Samuel A. Green (1851). — "An Account of the Early Land-Grants of Groton, Massachusetts." By Samuel A. Green, M. D. Groton, 1879. 60 pp.

"The Town Records of Groton, Mass., 1662–1678." Edited by Samuel A. Green, M. D. Groton, 1879.

"An Historical Address delivered at Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1880, by Request of the Citizens at the Dedication of Three Monuments erected by the Town." By Samuel Abbott Green, a native of the town. Groton, 1880.

Howard P. Arnold (1852). — "Gleanings from Pontresina." By Howard Payson Arnold. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 213 pp.

Edward L. Pierce (*l.* 1852). — "The Public and Social Duties of the College Graduate." An address delivered before the Alumni of Brown University, at Commencement, 1880. Printed with the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Smith's poem, "The Mystery of Life," in a pamphlet of 54 pp.

John T. Perry (1852). — "Sixteen Saviours, or One? The Gospels not Brahmanic." By John T. Perry. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, 1879. 16mo. pp. 147.

Elisha Chenery (*m.* 1853). — "Croup and Diphtheria." A letter to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 16.

Joshua Kendall (1853). — "A Shrine to Poetry." *Education*, January - February.

Ellis Peterson (1853). — "Boston Public School Document, No. 21. Annual Report of the Board of Supervisors, 1880." Pamphlet, 34 pp.

James Mills Peirce (1853). — "Mathematical Tables, chiefly to Four Figures. First Series." By James Mills Peirce, University Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1879. pp. 43.

Justin Winsor (1853). — "The Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution, 1761–1783." By Justin Winsor. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co., 1880. 16mo. pp. 335. Cloth, $1.50.

Moncure D. Conway (*t.* 1854). — "What is the Religion of Humanity?" Delivered before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Chickering Hall, New York City, Nov. 14. *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 9. "English Lakes and their Genii. II." *Harper's Magazine*, January.

William J. Potter (1854). — Miscellaneous Editorials. *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 2, 9, 16, and 30. "American Womanhood." Discourse delivered at New Bedford, Nov. 14. *Ibid.*, Dec. 30.

Horace H. Furness (1854). — "A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, Ph. D., LL. D." King Lear. Philadelphia, 1880.

B. Joy Jeffries (1854). — "Color-Blindness: Its Dangers and its Detection." By B. Joy Jeffries, A. M., M. D., Harvard. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co., 1879.

William Stevens Perry (1854). — "The Second Lambeth Conference. A Personal Narrative by the Bishop of Iowa." Davenport, Ia., 1879.

"Some Summer Days Abroad." By W. S. Perry, Bishop of Iowa. Davenport, Ia., 1879.

"The Bishop's Letter." Describing sights and scenes in Dresden. Davenport, Ia., *Sunday Democrat*, Nov. 28.

Robert Treat Paine, Jr. (1855). — "Co-operative Savings Banks or Building Associations." This is a reprint in a 12-page pamphlet of the Boston *Daily Advertiser's* report, Dec. 3, 1880, of Mr. Paine's address at Waltham, where he argued that co-operative savings banks teach and reward thrift, and the owning of houses, and educate their members in business, and aid them to co-operate with one another.

Theodore Lyman (1855). — "A Structural Feature, hitherto unknown among Echinodermata, found in Deep-sea Ophiurans." Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History. 12 pp. 2 plates.

"A Preliminary List of the known Genera and Species of Living Ophiuridæ and Astrophytidæ, with their Localities, and the Depths at which they have been found; and References to the principal Synonymes and Authorities." 45 pp. December.

Alexander Agassiz (1855). — Notice of Dr. Carl Chun's Monograph of the Ctenophoræ of the Gulf of Naples. *American Journal of Science*, January, pp. 81–83.

James K. Hosmer (1855). — "A Short History of German Literature." By Professor James K. Hosmer. Second edition. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co., 1879.

George M. Staples (*m.* 1855). — "Paracentesis Pericardii," and "A New Method of Arresting Puerperal Eclampsia." A pamphlet consisting of papers read before the Iowa State Medical Society at its sessions of 1879 and 1880.

Edward P. Thwing (1855). — "Out-door Life in Europe. Sketches of Sights seen during Two Summers Abroad. No. 26 of the Standard Series." New York: I. K. Funk & Co., 1880.

James B. Greenough (1856). — "The Rose and the Ring." Adapted for the private stage from Thackeray's "Christmas Pantomime." By the author of "The Queen of Hearts." Cambridge: Charles W. Sever, 1880. pp. 43. 50 cents.

John D. Long (1857). — "The Æneid of Virgil." Translated into English by John D. Long. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., 1879. 431 pages.

Simon Newcomb (*s.* 1858) and **Edward S. Holden**. — "Astronomy for Schools and Colleges." American Science Series. By Simon Newcomb, LL.D., and Edward S. Holden, M. A. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1879. pp. 512.

Samuel S. Green (1858). — "The Relation of the Public Library to the Public Schools." A paper read at the Meeting of the American Social Science Association, held at Saratoga, Sept. 7–11, 1880. Pamphlet, 18 pp.

John Albee (*t.* 1858). — "An Evening with Weiss and Eichberg." A Poem. *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 16.

Francis E. Abbot (1859). — A letter to the *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 2.

George L. Chaney (1859). — "Aloha! A Hawaiian Salutation." By George Leonard Chaney. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880. 12mo. pp. 300.

Charles C. Everett (*t.* 1859). — "The Relation of Modern Philosophy to Liberalism." (From "Institute Essays.") By Professor C. C. Everett, D. D.

Charles W. Swan (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 2 and 9.

Oliver F. Wadsworth (1860). — "Optic Neuritis after Measles." Read before the American Ophthalmological Society. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 30

Theodore W. Fisher (*m.* 1861). — "Habitual Drunkenness." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Dec. 6. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 30.

William S. Appleton (1860). — "Record of the Descendants of William Sumner of Dorchester, Mass., 1636." By William Sumner Appleton Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers, 1879.

Ezra Abbot (D. D. 1861). — "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel: External Evidences." By Ezra Abbot,

D. D., LL. D., Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation. Boston: George H. Ellis. 8vo. 1880.

Thomas B. Curtis (1862). — "Diphtheria, with Croup." A letter to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 9.

Charles E. Greene (1862). — "Trusses and Arches analyzed and discussed by Graphical Methods." By Charles E. Greene, A. M., Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Michigan. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1879.

John M. Rice (*s.* 1862). — "An Elementary Treatise on the Differential Calculus, founded on the Method of Rates or Fluxions." By John Minot Rice, Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, and William Woolsey Johnson, Professor of Mathematics in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Revised edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1879.

Nathaniel S. Shaler (*s.* 1862). — "Notes on Petroleum. With an Account of the Oil-bearing Horizons of Kentucky." By N. S. Shaler. *Bulletin of the Kentucky Geological Survey*, March, 1880.

"On the Improvement of the Rivers of Kentucky. By N. S. Shaler. *Bulletin of the Kentucky Geological Survey*, March, 1880.

"A Winter Journey in Colorado." *Atlantic Monthly*, January.

Robert Amory (1863). — "Concerning the Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 2.

John Fiske (1863). — "Sociology and Hero-Worship." An Evolutionist's Reply to Dr. James. *Atlantic Monthly*, January. "The Philosophy of Persecution." *North American Review*, January.

George L. Goodale (*m.* 1863). — "Concerning a Few Common Plants." Complete in two parts bound together. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

John Orne Green (1863). — "Recent Progress in Otology." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 23.

John W. Chadwick (*t.* 1864). — "Lucretia Mott and Lydia Maria Child." A Sermon preached to the Second Unitarian Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday forenoon, Nov. 20. Supplement to the *Woman's Journal*, Dec. 18.

"Belief and Life." A pamphlet, January.

"A Brooklyn Letter." *Christian Register*, Jan. 1.

George A. Hill (1865). — "A Geometry for Beginners." By G. A. Hill, A. M. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1880. pp. vi, 314.

Thomas Dwight (1866). — "The Disappearance of Tumors." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Nov. 1, 1880. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 9.

Bennett F. Davenport (1867). — "Report on Pharmaceutical Preparations." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 9.

Elbridge G. Cutler (1868). — "Recent Progress in Pathology and Pathological Anatomy." Concluded from preceding number. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 2.

[A large part of the "Record of Publications" is crowded out of this number.]

BIRTHS.

1858. Samuel Pasco, a son, John, born at Monticello, Jefferson County, Fla., Sept. 20.

1871. Francis Ogden Lyman, a daughter, born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22.

1876. William Henry Burbank, a son, William Henry, Jr., born at Woodsville, N. H., Dec. 28.

1876. Charles Franklin Thwing, a daughter, Mary Butler, born in Cambridge, Oct. 30.

1878. Russell Sturgis, 3d, a son, Russell, born at No. 31, Hereford Street, Boston, Dec. 31.

MARRIAGES.

1872. Frank Austin Gooch, to Sarah Elisabeth Wyman, daughter of John P. Wyman (1842), of Arlington, by Professor George H. Whittèmore, at Arlington, Aug. 12, 1880.

1872. Edward Webster Hutchins to Susan B., daughter of the late Charles H. Hurd, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, all of Boston, in Boston, Dec. 8, 1880.

1873. Thomas Williams Baldwin to Maud Patten, both of Bangor, Me., by the Rev. S. J. Stewart, at Bangor, Dec. 8, 1880.

1874. Ulysses Simpson Grant, Jr., second son of Ex-President Grant, to Fannie J. Chaffee, only child of Ex United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee of Colorado, Nov. 1, 1880, at 5 P. M., at No. 26 West 58th Street, New York City, by the Rev. John P. Newman, D. D.

DEATHS.

1815. Samuel Webber, at his residence in Charlestown, N. H., Dec. 5, 1880.

1838. Emery Moulton Porter, at his residence in Pawtucket, R. I. Dec. 12, 1880.

1849, *t.* Fiske Barrett, in South Braintree, Nov. 22, 1880.

1849. Charles Jackson Thorndike, at 47 Maverick Square, East Boston, Dec. 1, 1880.

1851. Jason Martin Gorham, at Barre, Dec. 5, 1880.

1858. John Peter Jackson, at Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1880.

1871. Charles Peaslee Dana, at Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 14, 1880.

1871. Richard Saltonstall Greenough, in Paris, France, Nov. 10, 1880.

1871. Osgood Hodges, in Salem, Nov. 2, 1880.

1873. Edward Reed Pratt, in Worcester, Oct. 31, 1880.

OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1815. SAMUEL WEBBER died at his residence in Charlestown, N. H., Dec. 5, 1880. He was the second son of the Rev. Samuel Webber, D. D., the former President of Harvard University, and was born in Cambridge, Sept. 15, 1797. After graduation he spent four years in teaching, during which time he also studied medicine, first with Dr. William Page, Jr., of Hallowell, Me., and then with Dr. Thomas Foster, of Cambridge. For one year he was private instructor in Mathematics in Harvard University, and for one year and a half was assistant to the Professor in Chemistry. He took the degree of A. M. in 1818, and received his degree of M. D. in February, 1822, and in the May following removed to Charlestown, N. H., where he has resided ever since. Previous to his removal to Charlestown he had paid considerable attention to literature, and had published in 1821 a poem, "Logan, an Indian Tale" (on page 155 of Vol. III. of Samuel Kettell's Specimens of American Poetry). Another poem, "War," appeared in 1824. He was a practising physician for nearly sixty years, during which time he also did much for education and the diffusion of general intelligence in the community, and was a useful and respected citizen. He held the office of District Clerk for upwards of fifty consecutive years, and was President of the Connecticut River Savings Bank, for about the same length of time, and declined to serve still longer only when old age rendered it necessary for him to reduce the amount of his work. Among the honors conferred upon him was his election to membership in the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen, Denmark. He married Anna W. Green, of Medford, April 25, 1823. She died July 6, 1868. One son, Col. Samuel Webber of Manchester, N. H., and three daughters, survive them. Of Dr. Webber's classmates only five are living; — William Goddard, John A. Lowell, John G. Palfrey, Theophilus Parsons, and John Lee Watson.

1838. EMERY MOULTON PORTER was the son of the Rev. Huntington Porter (1777), a Congregational minister for fifty years in Rye, N. H., and was born on April 1, 1815. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, 1832–34, and entered the Sophomore class at Harvard in 1835. He studied theology at Andover, 1868–69; in 1839–40, at New Haven, Conn.; and in 1840–41, again at Andover. He was "licensed" to preach by the Andover Association in 1841. He was ordained Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Griswold, June 19, 1842, and Priest by Bishop Brownell, Nov. 8, 1843. He was settled in St. Paul's Church, Bradleyville, and Trinity Church, Milton (parts of St. Michael's Parish, Litchfield, Conn.), Sept. 25, 1842, to April 7, 1844; Rector of Christ Church, Lonsdale, R. I., Jan. 19, 1845, to April 23, 1848; Rector of Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Mass., April 8, 1849, to April 5, 1863, since which date he has ministered by occasional supply chiefly in Rhode Island. He was three times married; Sept. 1, 1842, to Charlotte Althea Buxton, of Newbury, Vt.; May 26, 1846, to Betsey Whipple Arnold, of Smithfield, R. I.; Sept. 18, 1855, to Louisa Anna Arnold, of Smithfield, R. I. He died suddenly at his residence in Lincoln, R. I., about one mile from Lonsdale, Dec. 12, 1880. His wife and three children — two sons and a daughter — survive him. The elder son, the Rev. Emery Huntington Porter, is Rector of St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket; and the younger is George Whipple Porter, a well-known physician of Providence.

1849. CHARLES JACKSON THORNDIKE was born in Salem, Sept. 4, 1830, and was the son of Larkin and Sarah P. Thorndike. He was brother of George L. Thorndike, an alderman of Boston, and of William H. Thorndike, a physician in the same place. At College he ranked very high, being second in a class numbering 78. After graduation he commenced the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, practising with the late Col. Ephraim Miller of Boston. Being a gentleman of wealth, and finding the practice of law uncongenial, he devoted his time to study and travel. He was spoken of as a gentleman of upright character, and was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral services took place at his late residence, Saturday, Dec. 4. The remains were then taken to Salem, where services were held in St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church prior to their final interment in the family lot. He never married. For many years he was an active member of the Second Corps of Cadets. He died at 47 Maverick Square, East Boston, Dec. 1, 1880.

1849, *t.* FISKE BARRETT died suddenly at his home in South Braintree, Nov. 22, 1880, at the age of sixty-five years. During the previous day he was apparently in good health, and in the evening he called on some friends, returned at 10.30 o'clock, and retired without suspecting that his last moments were so near. Heart-disease was the probable cause of his death. He graduated first at Union College in 1842, and then at the Harvard Divinity School in 1849; he was ordained to the ministry in the same year, became a Unitarian clergyman, and for a number of years was settled in Scituate, whence he moved, twenty years ago, to Braintree, where he has lived ever since, although he resigned his pastorate some time ago. He has filled several important local positions, particularly on the Braintree School Board, and took special interest in educational matters. His wife died some years ago, leaving three daughters, two of whom are still living. He was a brother of the late Samuel Barrett (1818), who for upwards of twenty-five years was pastor of the Twelfth Congregational Church in Boston.

1851. JASON MARTIN GORHAM was the oldest son of the Hon. Jason Gorham, and was born in Ware, Hampshire Co., Mass., Dec. 4, 1830. After a residence there of thirteen years, he removed to Barre. He was fitted for the University at Leicester Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1847. While at Cambridge he was permitted to use the library of Professor Longfellow, — a privilege which he highly prized, and in after years referred to with the greatest pleasure. Immediately after graduating, he studied law in the office of Benjamin F. Thomas, Worcester; and after spending one term in the Law School at Cambridge, entered the office of Messrs. Beach and Bond, Springfield, in the winter of 1853; returning to Barre, he commenced the practice of law in that town. In 1856 he went abroad, and

after a year's absence resumed his law practice in Barre. Sept. 15, 1862, he enlisted as one of the "nine months' volunteers," and went into camp at Readville; was commissioned Second Lieutenant Sept. 27, and was first assigned to the 54th Regt. M. V. M., and afterwards to the 42d Regt. M. V. M. He died in Barre, unmarried, at his home with his father, on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1880, after an illness of only five days' duration, although he had long been in feeble health. "Mr. Gorham," says a writer in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, "was a well-read lawyer, but the somewhat narrow field which he chose for the practice of his profession was more or less an obstacle to his achieving any marked eminence as a lawyer. Moreover, his strong literary tastes made him less enthusiastic in the pursuit of his profession than was essential to his success therein. Books were more welcomed by him than clients, and a person of more varied and extensive reading would rarely be met with in any of the walks of life. He was especially noted for his extraordinary fondness for reading while in college, and this passion grew upon him as he advanced in years, until his literary tastes were almost omnivorous. He thus developed rare critical faculties, but he preferred to utilize them simply for his own gratification and for that of the circle of personal friends who were wont to gather around him, to be charmed by his pleasant and instructive conversation. His presence was plainly that of a man of culture and intellectual refinement, and his marked personal appearance would have attracted attention in any assemblage. In his personal bearing he was modest and unassuming to a degree. The friends whom he has left behind him will remember him for his many charming qualities of mind and heart, and will long cherish the memory of many pleasant hours spent in his delightful company." — *Samuel Batchelder.*

1858 *l.* JOHN PETER JACKSON was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1856, and took the degree of A. M. in 1859. He was a prominent lawyer, and a former member and Speaker of the Assembly; and his brothers are F. Wolcott Jackson of the United New Jersey Railroads, and Schuyler B. Jackson, a former Speaker of the Assembly. He died at Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1880.

1871. OSGOOD HODGES. The death of Osgood Hodges removes, in the prime of early manhood, and in the midst of a successful career, one who seemed to give peculiar promise of usefulness in his chosen work. His classmates will remember him as a retiring, hard-working student, his more intimate friends as a man of quick and tender sympathies, of ready kindness, and the courage of deep-seated convictions. Among college athletes his name will not be forgotten as the principal support, in his time, of the noble game of cricket.

Osgood Hodges was born in Salem, Nov. 15, 1849, and was the son of John and Mary Osgood Deland Hodges, both of Salem. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, until in 1867, when he entered Harvard College.

After leaving College and passing through a two years' course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Hodges was one among the very few men who at once gained and held a position in the work of civil engineering.

His first practical experience was in connection with the Sudbury River addition to the Boston Water Works, where he remained until 1878. The next year he went with an engineering party to Arizona and New Mexico in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, and in December, 1879, was appointed Assistant Engineer in the service of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company. This position gave him his headquarters at Steubenville, Ohio. While there, and exposed to the malarial influences of the climate, when his constitution was already weakened by exposure during his work in Arizona, he contracted the disease which hastened his return to Salem for his annual vacation, and within three months proved fatal, on Nov. 2, 1880. — *Ephraim Emerton.*

1871. CHARLES PEASLEE DANA, a son of Major-General N. J. T. Dana, formerly of the U. S. Army, died at Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 14, 1880. After graduation he studied law in San Francisco, Cal., for a short time, and in the spring of 1872 entered a business life in the iron mills. In San Francisco he attached himself to the Pacific Rolling Mills, intending to follow the iron business for life. He was subject, however, to great exposure in going to the mills, and in the winter of 1873 suffered from an attack of pneumonia. This compelled him to change his plans, and from San Francisco he went to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the railroad business with his father in the office of the General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. In the employ of the same company he was afterwards located successively at Joliet, Ill., Quincy, Ill., and Council Bluffs, Ia. He then went to Omaha, Neb., where he again suffered from pneumonia. Later he spent two years at Rock Island, Ill., and in 1879 went to St. Louis, Mo., from there he removed to the plains for his health, and thence to Colorado Springs, where he died.

1871. RICHARD GORDON GREENOUGH was the son of Richard Saltonstall Greenough, the American sculptor. His early years were spent in Europe. The two years after graduation at Harvard were devoted, at Newport, R. I., under his father's direction, to the study of drawing and anatomy. He then went to the Brussels Academy, where he took a foremost place in his classes. Entering the atelier of Jules Lefevre and Boulanger in Paris, he succeeded admirably, and became an earnest and successful student, and gave promise of a great painter. His portraits had for several years been admitted to the Salon in Paris, and to the exhibitions in Brussels. One of these, exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition, was published in *L'Art* as one of the best examples of American art. He died in Paris, France, Nov. 10, 1880.

1873. EDWARD READ PRATT died in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 31, 1880. After graduation from Harvard College in the class of 1873, he devoted himself to business, and entered the firm of Sumner, Pratt, & Co., Worcester. In the summer of 1877 he travelled in Europe, and again returned to his home. He died unmarried. His frank, manly disposition had made many friends among his classmates.

*** *It is our desire to have a record of the life of every graduate of all departments of Harvard University; and any person hearing of the decease of a graduate will place us under obligations by notifying us of the fact at once.*

COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

THE decorum of the "Harvard Book" compels the omission of some well vouched for facts, on which history all the same turns. Wiswall's Den, where College House now stands, is well known to have been haunted. The wife of Wiswall appeared in a materialized form or condition, and she appeared so often that no one would stay in the house. The price of it fell from day to day, till at last it was almost nothing. At this moment the College Corporation stepped in and bought. It was then easy to order the requisite number of Freshmen and Sophomores into the house, — and the ghost did not remain long after. How the President would rejoice to-day if he had a similar opportunity to obtain adjacent real estate for a song! The Choir or Glee-Club would gladly do the singing. — *E. E. Hale.*

THERE is a spot of bare sand, near the border of the Mount Auburn Cemetery, — or was till recently, — of which two stories are told. "May they not both be true?" as the old Transcendental school used to say, of the accounts of the myth of Juno. One account says squarely that a Quaker was hung there, — and that no grass has grown there since. Another account, equally reliable, "and which our fathers told," assigns the bareness of the spot to Satanic agency.

The story in 1837 was this, — that in a former generation some undergraduates made a bargain with the Devil. Probably he was to assist them in passing some "little-go" or "great-go" of the time. Eventually, and speedily, the time for payment came. The place was the sod at the spot spoken of. Just in the crisis, however, — as their souls were to be wrung from them in payment for the shallow assistance given them by this prompter, — the President of the College appeared, having been summoned by some faithful scout. The loyalty of his assistance to his erring pupils should be noticed. By means well known to him he exorcised the place, shamed the Devil, and compelled him to flee. He disappeared in the opening ground, — and up till 1839 no grass had grown thereon again.

What modern science, which dislikes such narratives, may say of this story, we do not know. Dr. Gray may be able to tell, for it is said he once tried to make grass grow on the Common, with limited success. — *E. E. Hale.*

IN trying to get some information about the college life of a now distinguished graduate, a member of the class of 1829, we wrote to one of his classmates. His reply was: "There is nothing to tell of his college life. In fact, the only thing I know of it is, that he made the best Greek 'interliners' ever seen in Cambridge."

REV. DR. GANNETT (1820), whom the Unitarians of Boston revered as next to Channing in saintliness and purity of soul, was an unfailing attendant upon a religious meeting held by a few friends. With his usual devotion to good things and forgetfulness of self, he set out at the regular hour on the day of the terrible snow-storm of 1868, which blockaded the streets of the Hub, and in which several persons lost their lives while attempting to leave the city for suburban homes. The Doctor, who was as Liliputian in frame as giant in soul, struggled on through the deserted streets, encountering greater and greater difficulties, until at last, overcome with cold and fatigue, he stumbled and fell in an immense snow-drift, where he lay helpless and in imminent peril of his life.

At this critical juncture an enormous truckman, battling his way along, fortunately entered the street, and, catching sight of the Doctor, waded into the drift, picked him up, and, fighting out again, shook the snow from his burden, and, without the slightest idea who he was, laid him on the first door-step they could reach.

Standing over him, he gazed down as a big dog might at a little one, and, softening his tones into mingled pity and congratulation, he exclaimed, "Why, you mizable little cripple you, if it had n't 'a been for me, you 'd 'a *been in —— in half an hour!*" — *Harper's Monthly.*

ON one occasion I tried the new method of pronouncing Latin. I was travelling in Italy. My wife, happening to see a priest pass by, asked me the meaning of the tonsure. At that moment, not recollecting its significance, I said, "I do n't know; but there is a priest, and I will go and ask him." So, not knowing Italian then, I first constructed a Latin sentence thoroughly. I thought I had made it very well, and then I put it exactly, as I thought, into the Italian pronunciation, got it ready to say, and then went to him and said it. "Eh! Che dite?" he asked. So I repeated it again. "Ah," said he, "I understand. Here, take this man to a confessor, he wants to confess his sins." This was as near as I ever came to the Continental pronunciation of Latin; and I have never tried it since. — *James Freeman Clarke.*

I NEVER met Edward Everett Hale until last week, though I have always wished to do so, and I was delighted to learn, what I had never before known, when most admiring his writings, that I was indebted to him for the first piece of literature, classical or otherwise, on which my eyes ever rested. Mr. Hale was my father's [Thomas Snead (1839)] classmate at Harvard, but I did n't know until he told me that he wrote the Latin inscription for the cradle presented to me by my father's class at Harvard, in which I was rocked in my infancy. The inscription is engraved on a silver plate fastened to the foot of the rosewood cradle. I am proud to think that I was rocked to the rhythm of one of the compositions of so distinguished a writer as Edward Everett Hale, and that the very first literature on which my eyes ever rested was his work. — *Miss Grundy, in the Hartford Post.*

DR. PALFREY'S article on Professor Popkin, in the November number of *The Harvard Register*, was very good. His name among us was Old Pop. A better man never lived, and all who loved Greek loved him; but Greek was the *sine qua non*, — no love without it. One day he caught some of my class who were not Greek scholars. I was fond of Greek, and several of the class met at some classmate's room, and I read the Greek and gave the translation. One of the young men who was no scholar had underlined his book with my translation. Old Pop looked

with great astonishment at hearing his recitation, and said when he was done, "Bring your book here, S——." He looked at the book, and then at him. "Yes, I see, this is Elwyn." If a boy did not take off his hat when they met, "Where are your manners, sir?" Then the good old man, after this rebuke, would put his head round in the other direction, as much as to say, I have been too cross. The Devil would have loved him, and there was not a boy who had any other feeling for him than affection, though we could not help laughing, when anything extraordinary happened, to see him rub his leg with great violence, and at the same time turning his head about with a look of fear as if he had done something he ought not to have done. No professor had half the influence of this simple, unaffected, hard-working scholar. — *A. L. Elwyn.*

Ex-President Thomas Hill (1843), relates the following anecdotes regarding the late Professor Benjamin Peirce.

No man would select, from among the successors of Descartes, Leibnitz, and Newton, twenty names of those who had shown the greatest genius in pure mathematics, down to the year 1875, without including Peirce. Even the reader who knows nothing of pure mathematics must admire the wonderful genius and the sublime self-knowledge of the man who, when all the scientific world was rapt in admiration of Leverrier, the creator of invisible astronomy, — who had said to Galle, "Point your telescope to such a spot, and you shall see a planet never yet beheld by mortal eye, but revealed to me by the eye of faith guided by mathesis," — calmly said, "Leverrier deserves all praise as a mathematician, but Galle's discovery is only a happy accident; Leverrier's planet does not exist, and the planet seen by Galle is an entirely different body." Edward Everett, then President of the Academy, asked Peirce to withhold his remark from publication, saying that no words could express the improbability of his statement. "But," replied Peirce, "it is still more improbable that there can be an error in my calculations." Time has long since demonstrated that our American geometer was right.

A few weeks after this great mathematical triumph, I met, in State Street, Boston, the historian Jared Sparks, and he remarked to me that he considered Leverrier's calculation and Galle's discovery among the most important events in all recorded history. "The effect," said he, "upon the general human mind will be enormous, in the confidence which it will produce, the impulse which it will give to every department of science." Wonderfully has this prediction of President Sparks been fulfilled!

A yet more remarkable prediction by Peirce still remains unfulfilled, and ages may pass before even its partial accomplishment. About ten years ago some papers of his were published by the generosity of a few of his friends and pupils. They contained an investigation of sixty or seventy kinds of mathematical language, that is, of sixty or seventy kinds of algebra, a dozen or more of which were very simple. All these kinds were discovered by him in his endeavor to answer the question, What conditions must be fulfilled by any algebra? In solving this question he confined himself under some restrictions, so as to narrow the field, and even then found the multitude of algebras, that is, of mathematical languages, which I have mentioned. Of these, only three had ever been used by mathematicians; those three had given employment to men of genius for centuries; those three had led to all the marvellous triumphs of the science of this nineteenth century; the others must be considered as prophecies of the methods which may, in coming centuries, be used in the investigation of physical truth.

James Freeman Clarke (1829) closed his speech at the recent Latin School Association dinner, in the following manner: —

"I was very much interested in a little anecdote about Charles Pelham Curtis (1811), of his throwing a dictionary at the master's head; not because of the fact itself, which I do not consider to be at all creditable, — I would not have it understood that I approve of it, — but because it seems so natural for a Curtis to do. Of the Curtises, — Charles Pelham Curtis, Thomas Buckminster Curtis, James Freeman Curtis, Loring Pelham Curtis, and George Henry Curtis, — all went, in order, to the Latin School; and they were all fighters. They were the most pugnacious set of boys I ever happened to come in contact with. They were ready for a fight at any time. But they became worthy citizens, and took an interest in everything that tended to the prosperity of the community. They are all gone now; but I remember one little anecdote of Thomas B. Curtis which you will perhaps allow me to relate. He was a patron of Father Taylor. He used to do everything for him. If Father Taylor wanted money for the chapel, Mr. Curtis would get it. So one day Mr. Taylor said: 'I want you to come down and see our sailors. I wish you to attend one of our prayer meetings. Come down. We have them every Wednesday night. Will you come?' Mr. Curtis said he would go. He went. Father Taylor, after he and some of the sailors had spoken, called on Mr. Curtis to speak. He had not been accustomed to speaking at prayer meetings and did not exactly understand the proper things to say; so he took, unfortunately, a rather patronizing tone to the sailors. He told them they were a very worthy set of men, and that they were a class of the community that were highly esteemed so long as they did their duties well, etc. Father Taylor did n't like that. He never could bear to have his sailors patronized or looked down upon. Therefore, as soon as Curtis got through, says Father Taylor, 'If there is any other old sinner who wants to tell his experience, now is his chance.' So, gentlemen, I will conclude by saying that, if there is any other old sinner who wants to tell his experience, now is his chance."

Now that Frederick O. Prince (1836) has been four times elected Mayor of Boston, it may be well to recall the remarks of Timothy Bigelow (1845), made in an argument, last May, before the Boston Antiquarian Club.

"Frederick O. Prince, Boston-born, Boston-bred, and Boston-blooded, as he is, took as instinctively to politics of all kind as a lark to the sky, or robins to a fruited cherry-tree. Why, he was in the political field at so early an age that he became Secretary of the National Democratic Committee itself so long ago that the 'memory of some men runneth not to the contrary.' It is not impossible that it was this precocious devotion to politics, on the part of our estimable chief magistrate, which has made his moustache so much more venerable than his years would warrant.